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Lynch Sets Elections For Feb. 28

Seeks a Mandate For British Talks

DUBLIN, Feb. 5 (AP)—Irish Premier Jack Lynch today called a surprise national election for Feb. 28, apparently to strengthen his government's hand for bargaining with Britain on the future of Northern Ireland.

Mr. Lynch could have waited until the end of the current term of office before calling the elections, but he is riding a wave of popularity now and evidently hopes for a reinforced mandate to help in his forthcoming talks with the British.

A British government White Paper on the future of Northern Ireland is due to be issued next month. The British have promised to consult Mr. Lynch before setting down their proposals in the document and the Irish leader appeared to have this in mind when he called the election.

Crackdown on Terror

A public vote of confidence now would also help Mr. Lynch's efforts to crack down on terrorism and keep the violence in Northern Ireland from spreading across the border to his country.

Mr. Lynch declared the election "essential if a protracted period of political uncertainty and instability is to be avoided."

His government majority in the Dail has gradually eroded since his Fianna Fail party was elected in June, 1969.

His party holds only 70 of the 144 seats in the Dail and relies on a half-dozen independents to give him the balance of power over the main opposition party, Fine Gael, which has 51 seats.

But he apparently feels confident that he can win a clear-cut parliamentary majority that would enable him to enact more decisive policies.

Most Urgent Problem

Although "domestic" issues and Ireland's entry into the European Common Market were factors in Mr. Lynch's quest for a stronger government, the Northern Ireland crisis is the most crucial problem he faces.

Announcing the elections, Mr. Lynch explained: "The incoming government, in its appraisal of the British White Paper, will need the unequivocal support of the people to deal suitably with the new situation as it develops."

"Only a united government vigorously and resolutely pursuing policies endorsed by the people in the crucial areas can provide the steady and firm leadership that will be essential."

Mr. Lynch has won general support for his policies that include a clampdown on the outlawed Irish Republican Army and a major retraining of Ireland's Constitution.

He has jailed several top leaders of the IRA, which has been battling to force the British-ruled North into a union with the Irish Republic. Mr. Lynch prefers peaceful negotiations to bring about Irish reunification.

Peaceful Reunification

His government won approval in a referendum to end the special position of the Roman Catholic Church in the constitution of the overwhelmingly Catholic republic to ease the way for a peaceful reunification with the mainly Protestant North.

Mr. Lynch stressed that his government had "pursued the only sane policy which would bring about a true reconciliation of the communities and a lasting peace with justice for all."

"The months and years ahead will be of crucial importance for the future of our country," he said.

"During this period, the government will be faced with vital issues and the decisions taken could irreversibly change the whole course of history."

"In the circumstances, the government must have and must be seen to have a clear and unmistakable mandate to speak and act for the Irish people."

Lava Flow Gains On Icelandic Isle, Ships Put to Sea

REYKJAVIK, Iceland, Feb. 5 (AP)—The lava flow from Helgafell volcano on the island of Heimaey increased in volume today, threatening to close the island's harbor.

All ships were ordered out to sea and preliminary evacuation routes were started.

But these were later stopped. The island's only airfield, which was still unusable due to bad weather. During the weekend, most personal possessions, including furniture, of the 5,000 evacuated islanders were removed to the mainland.



EEC TALKS—British Foreign Affairs Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home (left) chatting with EEC Commission President Francois Xavier Ortoli at Brussels meeting yesterday.

Protectionist Sentiment Feared Britain Cautions EEC on U.S. Trade

By David Hawthorth

BRUSSELS, Feb. 5 (AP)—British Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home warned Britain's Common Market partners at a meeting here today that care should be taken during the coming months before the scheduled trade negotiations between the European Economic Community and the United States so that U.S. protectionist sympathies would not be aroused.

It was the most outspoken statement by a Common Market minister since Britain, Ireland and Denmark joined the EEC that special consideration should be given to the United States and its views on trade matters.

Although today's EEC Council of Ministers meeting was not concerned with trade relations with the United States, Sir Alec used the opportunity to make his remarks with the full authority of Prime Minister Edward Heath, who has just returned from talks with President Nixon in Washington.

Sir Alec stressed that Britain was not acting as a spokesman for the United States in the EEC, but indicated that, in the light of what was learned in last week's talks between Mr. Heath and President Nixon, some caution should be observed.

The foreign secretary said that Mr. Heath told the President in emphatic terms that the Common Market agricultural policy, which was frequently criticized by the United States, would not be negotiable during the world trade talks that are scheduled to open in Geneva in September.

Sir Alec said that Japan was responsible for a major share of the U.S. trade deficit. Japan accounted for \$4 billion out of a total U.S. deficit of \$8 billion. Canada was responsible for \$1.5 billion and the nine members of the EEC were responsible for \$500 million.

The remarks were an important prelude to the world trade talks because delicate discussions must take place between the EEC and the United States before negotiations on a general agreement on tariffs and trade. Under GATT rules, the United States has to be given compensation as a result of the Common Market's enlargement and the adoption of the Common Market farm policy by the three newcomers.

In effect, Sir Alec was setting the tone for discussions in Washington next week between Sir Christopher Soames, the newly appointed EEC commissioner responsible for the Common Market's external trade, and senior officials of the Nixon administration.

Sir Alec said that the Common Market could not be expected to pay for "unjustified concessions" to the United States, but told the other European foreign ministers that much depended on the presentation of the Common Market's case. In other words, if it was clumsily handled, an aggressive U.S. response could be provoked.

He cited the EEC's proposed "global" policy toward the Mediterranean countries as a case in point: trade concessions which were being given to these countries would have a serious effect on U.S. exports to the area. The policy should not be pursued without regard for U.S. views about such concessions, he said.

Sir Alec urged the community to formulate an energy policy. It would be mutually advantageous for the EEC and the United States to have early contacts on what was rapidly becoming a common problem, he said.

Brandt Recovered

BONN, Feb. 5 (Reuters)—After several days' confinement to his home with a severe cold, Chancellor Willy Brandt was today by his doctors today he was well enough to start work again, the official government spokesman said.

The chancellor is due in Brussels Wednesday on a semi-official visit to meet King Baudouin and the new Socialist premier, Edmond Leburton, as well as NATO and Common Market leaders.

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Cease-Fire's Control Teams Reach 7 Provincial Centers

Saigon Said To Isolate Communists

By Charles Mohr

MY THO, South Vietnam, Feb. 5 (NYT)—International peace-keeping teams moved into place in seven provincial centers of South Vietnam today, but without beginning immediately their work of monitoring violations of the cease-fire agreement.

It was increasingly clear that the South Vietnamese government had, in procedural matters, outmaneuvered and virtually stalemated the Communist delegates of North Vietnam and the Viet Cong.

The Communist members of the Four-Party Joint Military Commission were being shuttled to tightly guarded South Vietnamese military installations. There, they were secluded from the population, unable to make contact with civilians and thus posed no political or propaganda threat.

Why the Communists had agreed to these arrangements was an open question, but it seemed possible that there might be complaints about the arrangements.

Informed U.S. sources said, meanwhile, that it seemed likely that some American prisoners of war would be released in the next few days at the town of An Loc, about 60 miles north of Saigon. They said that no exact timetable or plan had been agreed upon.

4 Nations Represented

The teams of the International Commission for Control and Supervision of the Cease-Fire that set up regional headquarters this morning consisted of five to nine soldiers from each of the commission's four member countries—Canada, Hungary, Indonesia and Poland.

Informed American officials said that Joint Military Commission teams, consisting of officers and men from the United States, South Vietnam, North Vietnam and the Viet Cong's Provisional Revolutionary Government, also would be in place in the seven regional headquarters by tonight.

The seven regional headquarters were near Hué, Da Nang, Pleiku, Phan Thiet, Bien Hoa, Can Tho and here at My Tho.

Later, 25 smaller peace-keeping teams from both commissions are to be established in smaller regional centers.

Typical of today's movement was the arrival here in the Mekong Delta, 40 miles southwest of Saigon, of a U.S. Army bus with a white cross painted on the side. The bus carried a team of 27, mostly officers, from the four-nation control commission. They set up headquarters in a little Vietnamese hotel.

Later in the day, U.S. helicopters flew 45 North Vietnamese officers and men from Saigon to the headquarters base of the South Vietnamese Army's 7th Division at Dong Thap, a few miles west of My Tho.

The Viet Cong delegates did not arrive with the North Vietnamese, but sources in Saigon said that they would arrive by tonight.

'Accommodations for Working'

"Our only job today is to create accommodations for working," said army Capt. Lazdo Horvath of Hungary.

The two commissions were created, under terms of the Paris agreement, to share responsibility for monitoring the cease-fire. The agreement is (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)



BILATERAL TALKS—Viet Cong delegate Dinh Ba Thi (left) and South Vietnam representative Nguyen Phong Thiep arriving for their first meeting yesterday in Paris.

In 'Almost Cordial Atmosphere' Saigon, Viet Cong Confer in Paris

By Jonathan C. Randal

PARIS, Feb. 5 (AP)—South Vietnamese and Viet Cong delegates met here today for the first session in a series of procedural meetings that both sides hope will be concluded quickly so that

full-scale talks can begin soon on South Vietnam's political future. Another meeting was scheduled for Wednesday and informed Saigon sources said they expected that a third session might be needed before both sides could begin the substantive discussions.

The sources added that both sides appeared ready to hold the substantive talks in South Vietnam—probably in Saigon—although the Viet Cong were insisting on holding the inaugural sessions and perhaps a few others here in Paris.

U.S. Admiral Is in Hanoi For Minesweep Planning

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (UPI)—Rear Adm. Brian McCandless and 14 other American naval officers arrived in Hanoi today to begin planning the removal of mines blocking North Vietnam's harbors and many of its rivers and canals.

Adm. McCandless is head of the Navy's mine warfare forces and commander of Task Force 78—a 5,000-man armada of ships and helicopters that will clear North Vietnamese harbors.

Pentagon sources said a dozen freighters were either waiting in Chinese ports or were on the way to North Vietnam in apparent anticipation of swift removal of the mines. Most of the ships were carrying foodstuffs, the sources said.

Adm. McCandless and his staff flew to North Vietnam aboard two U.S. Air Force C-130 transports. They landed at Gia Lam Airport, near Hanoi. They were being transported to Haiphong by the North Vietnamese.

The purpose of the visit, Pentagon sources said, was for the United States to present its plan for the removal of the thousands of mines laid starting May 8. The mines closed the seven major North Vietnamese harbors and many canals and rivers. Removal is expected to take as much as two months.

Reds Launch Heavy Attacks, Make Gains Throughout Laos

By Malcolm W. Browne

VIENTIANE, Laos, Feb. 5 (NYT)—With Communist forces attacking heavily in many areas, the military situation for government forces in Laos has deteriorated sharply, military sources reported today.

The sources declined to speculate whether the Communist offensive was related to the current Laotian cease-fire talks. But, with the talks apparently in the final phase, it seemed likely that the Communist-led Pathet Lao and their North Vietnamese allies were seeking to occupy as much

territory as possible before a cease-fire.

Field reports indicated that despite the Lunar New Year holiday of Tet, which began on Saturday, North Vietnamese forces in Laos were stepping up the fighting.

The most serious government loss reported was the fall of a key rear-echelon supply and support base for irregular Lao forces fighting in central Laos.

The base, Nam Yen, is situated in a narrow river valley in northwestern Laos, 24 miles northeast of Vientiane.

It was also learned that the Saigon authorities are all but resigned to holding the international conference to guarantee the Jan. 27 cease-fire agreement in Paris. Because of Saigon's opposition, Vienna and Geneva had been mentioned as alternative sites. But, with the conference set to start Feb. 28, Saigon apparently has all but dropped its opposition to Paris, which was based on what was construed as the French government's pro-Viet Cong bias.

As they did here, the Viet Cong haul down the government flag and raise one of their own.

Opposing Influences

The hamlets involved, numbering in the hundreds according to U.S. officials in Saigon, are not those which are firmly on one side or the other. Rather, the forays are into places officially listed as contested in pacification surveys, indicating that both government and Communist influence is present to some extent.

Rightfully, both flags should fly, but the way things are in South Vietnam, only one can. The GV [Government of Vietnam] supporters and the Viet Cong sympathizers cannot live together," platoon leader Tran (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Peace Mission Overhead and Fighting Below

By Peter Osnos

PHUOC THUAN, South Vietnam, Feb. 5 (UPI)—In a modest way, a spectacle unfolded in this Mekong Delta village at noon today, and what happened explains a good deal about this new phase of the Vietnam conflict.

Overhead, U.S. helicopters bearing the orange markings of the Four-Party Joint Military Commission flittered by, carrying North Vietnamese officers to the nearby South Vietnamese base where the regional headquarters for the cease-fire supervisory forces is to be located.

That combination of facts alone is still novel enough to be striking—U.S. pilots in helicopters barely more than a week from combat ferrying seasoned Communist officers to a large South Vietnamese military installation where they can expect to be treated with propriety.

But the helicopters were only part of the scene. Here on the ground, not more than a mile or so from where the North Vietnamese peace-keepers were landing, government and Communist forces were in the midst of a nasty little battle.

Local militia, numbering perhaps 200 men supported by artillery, were preparing to move into a hamlet just off the road where about 100 North Vietnamese and Viet Cong were said to be holding out. The situation, as presented by a militia platoon leader, was this:

As of the morning of Jan. 28, when the Vietnam cease-fire took effect, the hamlet was under the control of the Saigon government, meaning there was a functioning local administration and the people were counted, at least nominally, as supporters of President Nguyen Van Thieu's regime.

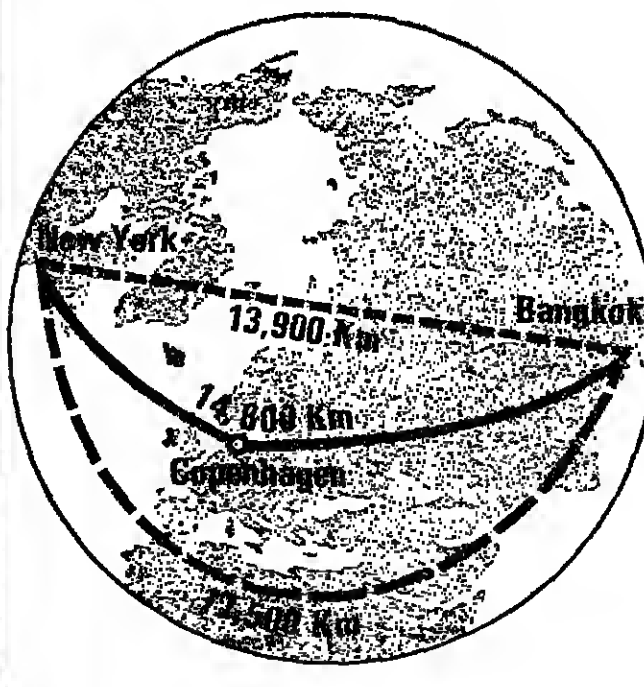
Then on Feb. 12, what the platoon leader described as Viet Cong overtook the hamlet. He added that some North Vietnamese soldiers came in also.

Early today, they ripped down government flags that had been hoisted everywhere on the orders of the Saigon authorities and replaced them with the blue-red-and-yellow flags of the Provisional Revolutionary Government.

That was when government troops started to fight their way back into the hamlet.

It is impossible to know how one-sided the militiaman's story was, but this much seems clear: In the days immediately before the cease-fire and to a lesser extent since then, Communists have

the map or the globe?



SAS
SCANDINAVIAN AIRLINES
General Agent for Thai International

The labor unrest in Durban is being widening for five weeks and now threatening to spread to other parts of the country.

Durban's roads, drainage and electricity departments have been practically paralyzed by a walkout 3,000 workers. More than 20 factories and firms have been seriously affected—and some have been forced to close down.

Zulu Workers March

Zulu workers joined a shouting procession of men who marched through the Durban City Council grounds waving clubs and macheted fists.

The unrest dominated the opening session of Parliament in Cape Town today where government members were infuriated by opposition warnings that the rioting could spread to Kimberley.

"Sharpeville," the riot 13 years ago when South African police killed 180 Africans.

In the opposition leader, Sir De Wetter Graaff, said that labor leaders had been making a "black threat" to the privileged position of the white man in South Africa than terrorism on its borders.

He denounced the government policy of a "cabinet of somnambulists" who would be willing "but to the crucifixes of the black-white divide" in South Africa.

Minister of Labor Marais Viljoen said that the wage disputes did not arise solely from eco-

WEATHER

	O	F
ALGERIA.....	19	56
AUSTRIA.....	12	54 Rain
BARBADA.....	28	Shower
BELGIUM.....	17	59
BENIN.....	17	59
BHUTAN.....	17	59
BOLIVIA.....	8	43 Cloudy
BURMA.....	6	43 Cloudy
CAMBODIA.....	9	52 Foggy
CAMEROON.....	-1	50 Foggy
CANADA.....	10	50 Partly cloudy
CASABLANCA.....	20	68 Fair
CHINA.....	3	27 Cloudy
COPENHAGEN.....	3	27 Cloudy
COSTA RICA.....	20	68 Fair
DUBLIN.....	8	48 Fair
DUNEDIN.....	7	45 Cloudy
HAARLEM.....	10	50 Partly cloudy
HONGKONG.....	-2	28 Overcast
KUALA LUMPUR.....	28	Overcast
MADRID.....	2	32 Overcast
MEXICO.....	7	45 Cloudy
NAGASAKI.....	20	65 Cloudy
NEW DELHI.....	7	45 Cloudy
PATNA.....	20	65 Cloudy
RANGOON.....	10	50 Cloudy
SINGAPORE.....	6	43 Cloudy
TOKYO.....	10	50 Cloudy
YOKOHAMA.....	-6	32 Stormy
MOSCOW.....	-2	28 Overcast
MONTREAL.....	-2	28 Overcast
NEW YORK.....	1	34 Overcast
NICE.....	13	56 Partly cloudy
OSLO.....	3	37 Cloudy
PARIS.....	10	50 Overcast
PRAGUE.....	0	32 Cloudy
ROME.....	14	57 Sunny
SOFIA.....	16	60 Cloudy
STOCKHOLM.....	6	43 Rain
TEHRAN.....	16	68 Cloudy
TIENTSIN.....	13	52 Cloudy
YANGTSE.....	14	52 Cloudy
WARSZAWA.....	3	39 Fair
WASHINGTON.....	11	52 Cloudy
YOKOHAMA.....	22	Overcast

(Weather readings taken at 12:00 P.M. EST at 1700 GMT; readings taken at 12:00 P.M. local time.)

Senate Votes Bill Requiring Approval of Budget Chief

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (WP).—The Senate, moving to reassert congressional authority in the government, voted 63 to 17 today to require Senate confirmation of presidential appointees to the powerful Office of Management and Budget.

The Senate bill, which sharpens the growing struggle between the public and the executive branch of the government, has been strongly opposed by the White House. Nevertheless, 16 Republican senators voted for the measure. The 17 "nay" votes were all cast by Democrats.

Warning of Veto
Tom Kuczkowski, the White House's Senate liaison officer, warned leaders and senators of both parties Friday that President Nixon would veto the bill, which was sponsored by Sen. J. Edwin R. D. N.C., chairman of the Government Operations Committee.

The measure, however, appears likely to pass the House also, since it is being sponsored there by the two top Democrats on the chamber's Government Operations Committee, Chief Hollister, D. Calif., the committee chairman, and second-ranking Charles Brooks, D. Texas.

The bill requires Senate confirmation of all future appointees to the positions of director and deputy director of the Office of Management and Budget. It also applies to the men just named to the posts by President Nixon.

Sen. Edwin said the OMB is just a small personal advisory and housekeeping unit on budget matters for the President but has acquired immense power over fiscal and management decisions throughout the government.

With these broad powers, he said, the men appointed to the two top jobs in the OMB should be made subject to congressional scrutiny through the confirmation process.

Referring to the \$200-million increase in total federal spending for the poor, a committee official said today, "It falls well short even of covering cost increases caused by inflation."

The \$20.3-billion total does not fully reflect program reductions proposed by the administration. For example, although it is to be dismantled, \$106 million is budgeted for Community Action in "spend-out" funds for prior obligations.

Now does the spending total include the full potential effects of the administration's suspension of federal housing subsidies for low-income families. For these, the spending "pipeline" would take two years to empty.

Seeking Alternatives
At the same time the administration, arguing that the subsidy programs have not been effective on behalf of the poor, has promised a search for preferable alternatives.

The new "poverty budget" documents were prepared, as in past years, in the President's Office of Management and Budget.

This year, however, it would have been impossible for them to have affected overall budget policy decisions because they were not completed when the budget was distributed.

As in the past, the tables distinguish between outlays for "human investment"—improving the skills of the poor through education, manpower and other programs—and "maintenance," which refers to food stamps, welfare and other forms of subsistence aid.

The "human investment" total proposed for 1974 is \$5 billion, a 10 percent cut from 1973. This \$600-million drop is somewhat more than offset by \$700-million increase in "maintenance" spending.

In their letter of criticism to the President yesterday, the public-interest groups said, "It seems an understatement to conclude you are employing a double standard: frugality for needy people, extravagance for corporate interests."

Citing the President's budget message, they wrote, "If throwing dollars at problems can be wasteful in human resources problems, why aren't the billions handed over to the maritime, drug and defense industries included in your analysis?"

The writers included two tables, one of reductions in social programs, the other of "corporate welfare" programs involving subsidy and asserted waste. They said, as an example, that all the health and education cuts were equalled by merchant-marine subsidies alone.

Nixon, Roy L. Ash and Frederick Maloch, both of whom were sworn in on Friday.

The bill was broadened Friday by an amendment requiring reconfirmation of cabinet officers and the two OMB officials if they are held over into another presidential term.

Many lawmakers of both parties have criticized the White House for impounding appropriated funds and others for ignoring the expressed will of Congress.

The confirmation bill symbolizes Congress's intent to exercise a greater role in national decision-making. Also, the confirmation process would enable senators to explore the OMB nominees' views on budget priorities, impoundment and White House-Congress relations, and to impress the nominees with the desirability of being cooperative instead of acting unilaterally.

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SNOW JOCKEY—Puffing dog pulls girl on her sled through snow in dog race in St. Paul, Minn., Winter Carnival. Races were started 23 years ago and are now a favorite event. They are open to anyone with a sled, a rope and a nice, willing canine.

United Press International

War Crimes Accusations Seen as Revenge

2 Officers Call Ex-Colonel's Charge 'Hoax'

By Peter Kihss

NEW YORK, Feb. 5 (NYT).—An Army general and a colonel charged in a nationwide television broadcast last night that a "hoax" had been perpetrated by retired Lt. Col. Anthony B. Herbert, a highly decorated veteran of the Korean and Vietnam wars, in his contention that he was removed from a command because of his complaints about war crimes in Vietnam.

The two officers' statements—and Col. Herbert's renewed insistence on his accusations against them—were televised by the Columbia Broadcasting System during its "60 Minutes" program.

Maj. Gen. John W. Barnes, who had been Col. Herbert's superior in the 17th Airborne Brigade and who removed him, asserted that the colonel's charges must have come from "a pure motive of revenge a year and a half later, to make stuff up out of whole cloth."

The general's former deputy, Col. J. Ross Franklin, who long had refused public comment, declared in the filmed interviews that Col. Herbert's contentions had been "a hoax on the American people."

Col. Herbert first filed allegations with the Army in September, 1970, and then formal charges in March, 1971, charging both officers with dereliction of duty for allegedly covering up atrocities he had reported.

The Army dismissed the formal charges against Col. Franklin in July, 1971, and those against Gen. Barnes in October, 1971. Col. Herbert retired from the Army last Feb. 28. His recently published book, "Soldier," written with James T. Wooten of The New York Times, included his allegations.

The CBS program was described by Mike Wallace of the network's news service as the result of a year's investigation in which producer Barry Lando had talked with more than 100 persons.

In the telecast, both Gen. Barnes and Col. Herbert, maintaining their opposing contentions, favored having the Army publish its full investigation of the case. Col. Herbert also urged "a full congressional inquiry."

Secret Inquiry
Mr. Wallace said the Army had refused to release its inquiry. Mr. Wallace said that, except in one instance, it was Col. Herbert's word against that of the two other officers that he had reported war crimes to them. The exception was his statement that he spoke twice from the field to Col. Franklin on Feb. 14, 1969, and then flew back and reported personally.

Col. Franklin, in the telecast, said he was in the Illinois Hotel in Honolulu that day and had a canceled check of that date for his hotel bill. Mr. Wallace said that hotel records showed he registered there from Feb. 7 to 14, which would have been until Feb. 14, Vietnam time, while two other officers said they flew back with him from Hawaii to Vietnam and arrived Feb. 16.

In the broadcast, Col. John Douglas, who had been the top military lawyer in Vietnam, denied that Col. Herbert had told him about war crimes. He said the colonel simply complained of having been "improperly relieved."

The network also presented Ken Rosenblum, a Long Island, N.Y., assistant district attorney, who said he had tracked down every lead offered by Col. Herbert in charges against Gen. Barnes while serving as a judge advocate general captain, without being able to prove them.

Also broadcast were statements by Sgt. Bruce Potter, a radioman, and Mike Plantz, a helicopter pilot, about alleged brutality by Col. Herbert himself, and by Sgt. Bob Stemmes, a military intelligence man, about the colonel allegedly watching the beating of a Viet Cong nurse.

In essence, Col. Herbert's replies on the air were that the persons cited as being against him were mistaken or under Army pressure.

N. Korea Claims Truce Violation
PANMUNJOM, Feb. 5 (Reuters).—North Korea today charged the United States with conducting exercises involving the firing of guided missiles with South Korean forces at a range in South Korea.

Maj. Gen. Jim Puc Sop, North Korea's senior delegate, said at a Military Armistices Commission meeting here that the exercise was worsening the situation in Korea in violation of the Korean armistice agreement. He also demanded the immediate withdrawal of U.S. forces in South Korea.

The UN command's senior delegate, U.S. Air Force Maj. Gen. Rollin A. Smith, rejected the charges, saying that such exercises did not constitute any violation of the armistice agreement.

Backing Refusal to Disclose Sources

Congress Flooded by Press-Immunity Bills

By David K. Shipler

NEW YORK, Feb. 5 (NYT).—Members of Congress have introduced more than 25 bills that would prevent courts, grand juries and other government authorities from forcing newsmen to testify about their confidential sources of information.

The flood of proposed legislation, so which hearings began today, follows several failings and contempt-of-court citations against newsmen who refused to honor subpoenas.

The Supreme Court left the door open for congressional action on the matter when it ruled 5-to-4 in June that nothing in the Constitution prevented newsmen from being compelled to testify before grand juries.

"At the federal level, Congress has freedom to determine whether a statutory newsmen's privilege is necessary and desirable," Associate Justice Byron R. White wrote for the majority, "and to fashion standards and rules as narrow or broad as deemed necessary to address the evil discerned and, equally important, to refashion those rules as experience from time to time may dictate."

Public to Suffer
Numerous legislatures, in supporting such bills, have expressed the fear that the public will learn considerably less about wrongdoing in government and about disreputable political movements if sources who are afraid of being identified refuse to talk to reporters.

Opposition to such legislation has not yet become evident. Staff members of both House and Senate judiciary subcommittees, that will look into the issue, have been hard-pressed to find witnesses against the bills.

"The administration is taking pretty much of a hands-off approach to it," Lawrence Baskin, counsel to the Senate subcommittee, said. "We're having a little bit of difficulty, as a matter of fact, finding people opposed to it."

Much of the debate in Congress is expected to focus on four main variables in the bills:

• The question of whether the federal legislation should apply to state laws, or apply only to federal courts and grand juries.

• Whether the bill should give newsmen "absolute" immunity from forced testimony under any conditions or "qualified" immunity, in which a judge could find a compelling need for a reporter's testimony.

• Whether the immunity would apply only to professional journalists working for established media, or to anyone gathering information for eventual publication or broadcast, a category that might include scholars, authors, underground press reporters, students working for school newspapers and pamphleteers.

Some Disagreement
The bills already introduced cover the spectrum on each of these issues and there is some disagreement even within segments of the press about which is preferable.

The American Newspaper Publishers Association is supporting an absolute and preemptive bill, which has been introduced in the Senate by Sen. Alan Cranston, D., Calif.

The Joint Media Committee—a group of several news organizations—has favored a qualified bill similar to one introduced in the House by Rep. Charles W. Whalen Jr., R., Ohio.

Aside from Sen. Cranston's bill, absolute measures have been introduced in the Senate by Vance Hartke, D., Ind., and Sen. Mark

O. Hatfield, R., Ore. Among the qualified bills are those by Sen. Lowell P. Weicker Jr., R., Conn., and Sen. Richard S. Schweiker, R., Pa.

Measures in House
On the House side, more than 20 pieces of legislation have been dropped in the hopper. They range from a one-paragraph, absolute bill by Rep. Bella S. Abzug, D., N.Y., to slightly more complicated, qualified measures by Rep. Wilbur D. Mills, D., Ark., and Rep. Claude Pepper, D., Fla.

The qualified bill generally would require a reporter's testimony if three conditions were met: that the reporter's information is relevant to a specific crime, that it is unavailable elsewhere and that it would serve a compelling national interest. Some newsmen have argued that a qualified bill might be worse than none at all, since it would have the effect of sanctioning most subpoenas.

Rep. Ogden R. Reid, R., N.Y., made that argument when he introduced his own absolute bill last week. "I think that thoughtful observers recognize at this point that anything that is qualified will not now work," he said, observing that some reporters had been jailed in states with qualified laws on the books.

Service as Soldiers Recognized
Trans-Siberian Rail Veterans In U.S. Win 50-Year Struggle

By John Hanrahan

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (WP).—After 50 years of battling in Congress and the courts, a dwindling group of American veterans of the Russian Railway Service Corps may finally receive the same benefits as other U.S. military veterans of World War I.

The U.S. Court of Appeals, in a recent unanimous decision, ruled that the corps, also known as the American Expeditionary Force in Siberia, was indeed part of the Army and that its members are entitled to honorable discharges and all related benefits.

The government, in its long fight against paying benefits to the surviving members of the corps, had contended that the veterans were members of a civilian unit sent to assist in maintenance of the Trans-Siberian Railroad and, therefore, were not entitled to any military benefits.

But U.S. District Judge Oliver Cusack ruled in March, 1971, that America's Siberian railroad workers were military men. He recommended that the corps be recognized as a military unit.

The Justice Department said it has not yet determined whether to appeal the decision to the Supreme Court.

The RRSC originally consisted of 288 members. There were 78 surviving members when the suit seeking veterans' benefits for the group was filed in June, 1967. Now there are believed to be fewer than 30 surviving members.

"We're losing clients to the grim reaper," said Selma W. Samols, attorney for Harry L. Hoskin, president of the Associated Veterans of the Russian Railway Corps, who filed the suit.

She said the group was not fighting just for benefits but mostly for an honorable military discharge.

Because of a proliferation of veterans' benefit programs since the corps disbanded and disputes over eligibility, it is not clear how much money might be involved in the case.

Essential Railroad
The RRSC was recruited, for the most part, from the Great Northern Railroad to maintain and improve the Trans-Siberian Railroad, which was essential to the Allied military effort in World War I.

The corps was sent to Vladivostok, the Siberian port, in 1917 after Czar Nicholas had been overthrown and the provisional government of Alexander Kerensky had been recognized by the other Allied powers. But by the time some of the railroad workers arrived in Siberia, Kerensky had fallen and the Bolsheviks were in power.

The unit maintained control of the railroad until their departure in 1920, despite clashes with both Red and White Russian forces who sought to seize it.

Over the years, veterans of the group unsuccessfully lobbied Congress for recognition as military veterans of World War I and for military benefits.

Surgery for Scheel
BONN, Feb. 5 (UPI).—Foreign Minister Walter Scheel today underwent a successful operation for removal of a kidney stone, the Foreign Ministry said. He was in satisfactory condition, a ministry statement said.



BETTER MOUSETRAP?—Frank Porath with the thing.

Inventor Says Device Causes Rats To Go Mad, Clear Out of the Area

CLEVELAND HEIGHTS, Ohio, Feb. 5 (AP).—Frank E. Porath says he has invented a device that drives rats out of their minds and also out of any place they are not wanted.

Mr. Porath, 35, said his "rat scat" is an ultrasonic device that produces the equivalent of "an acid rock band, a baby crying and a woman screaming, all at the same threshold of pain and all at the same time."

The high-pitched sound isn't audible to humans, Mr. Porath said that if the rat can't find a way to escape they suffer from a "frantic, fight among themselves or go into a catatonic state."

He said he has tested the pocket-radio-sized device in a rat-infested garage of an abandoned apartment building in Cleveland Heights. After three weeks of testing, the garage was rat-free, Mr. Porath said.

He said he plans to patent the device and is negotiating with several companies to market the invention.

Helms Defends 2 U.S. Radios In Europe, Urges Retention

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (UPI).—Former CIA Director Richard Helms said today that he believed it possible that Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty helped bring about a lessening of tension in Europe.

Mr. Helms strongly endorsed continuation of the two radios, which he said were "well worth" the annual budget of \$38 million. He said he had often wondered why there was no similar radio aimed at listeners inside China.

Sen. J. William Fulbright, D., Ark., chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, brought up the subject of RFE and RL during committee hearings on confirmation of Mr. Helms's appointment to his new post as ambassador to Iran. Until

1970, the two radios had been secretly funded by the CIA. "Relics of Cold War"

Sen. Fulbright has been a persistent foe of continued government-financing of the radios, which he has described as "relics of the cold war."

He asked Mr. Helms if the radios had never been established, would he recommend starting them now in view of the current conditions in Europe.

Mr. Helms said practical difficulties might make it doubtful to undertake the establishment of the radios now but said the situation should be viewed in light of what the radios have accomplished through their established "listenership" not by some hypothetical question.

"The way they have been conducted has been a net plus," he said, "and the money spent on them has been worthwhile. I am not sure that RFE hasn't contributed to the hanged conditions you mention. The cold war was played by two sides. You know, the Soviet Union was pretty hard-nosed, too."

Senate Panel Favors Johnson Space Center
WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (AP).—A measure to rename the Houston Manned Space Center the Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center won unanimous approval Friday from the Senate Aeronautics and Space Committee.

The measure was proposed by Sen. Lloyd Bentsen, D., Texas, who said:

"Lyndon Johnson deserves this honor more than any other individual. Just as the money spent on them has been worthwhile, I am not sure that RFE hasn't contributed to the hanged conditions you mention. The cold war was played by two sides. You know, the Soviet Union was pretty hard-nosed, too."

Sen. Stennis Is Better
WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (UPI).—Sen. John C. Stennis, D., Miss., remains in "very serious" condition from gunshot wounds suffered in a street holdup but has recovered sufficiently to be moved to a regular private suite at Walter Reed Army Medical Center, the hospital said.



What a good time for the good taste of a Kent.



Loftland 1973 King Size, Crushproof, and Deluxe length (100 mm)

The Urban Dilemma

Eleven mayors of major American cities toured New York Sunday and used the occasion to denounce President Nixon's attitude toward their problems. Specifically, they were aggrieved because they had expected revenue sharing—the allocation of federal funds to states to use as they saw fit—would be in addition to, rather than instead of, federal programs affecting the cities. Now they do not know how much they will lose under the new directions Mr. Nixon's budget-making will take—but they fear it will be more than their cities can bear.

The President has made some telling generalizations with respect to federal action. Taxes are rising very high; money has undoubtedly been wasted in many federally financed projects; a national bureaucracy is at best a clumsy tool for achieving progress in a country of the size and diversity of the United States.

But the mayors also have a point. American cities have changed radically in function, composition and revenue-raising capacity over the past 25 years. The suburbs, instead of being mere residential appendages of the cities, have taken on a social and economic life of their own. They have attracted to themselves an increasing amount of taxable wealth, individual and corporate, of the nation, leaving the cities—which still

perform an important function as centers of population and industrial or financial agglomeration—with heavy demands on their services and not much money to pay for them.

To resolve such dilemmas requires more than generalities or polemics. Metropolitan areas often cross state lines, and the political relationship between city and suburbs is frequently confused. To say that such difficulties should be straightened out locally, or even at a state level, is unrealistic. The tax structure, based on political and demographic considerations that no longer apply, is usually outmoded. And to a very great extent, the cities suffer under poverty and crime that is not self-generated, or localized, but is the product of national movements and national concerns.

Mr. Nixon, in his first term, showed a receptivity to new ideas—the concept of revenue sharing, the philosophy of welfare reform—which promised a positive approach toward reducing some of the emergency-inspired social legislation of the New Deal and the Great Society to rationality. It would be a major tragedy for the nation if these initiatives were to be lost in mere negativism, in a flight from federal responsibility that left no adequate alternatives available to the states and cities.

Peace With Charity

President Nixon dispatched Henry Kissinger to Hanoi with a commendable mission to advance the cause of reconciliation. Yet, at the same time, Mr. Nixon closed his heart and mind to pleas for similar acts of reconciliation toward his own country's draft resisters and anti-war exiles.

"Amnesty," Mr. Nixon said in his press conference, "means forgiveness. We cannot provide forgiveness for them." With this harsh judgment, the President who has so often made public reference to his Quaker roots brushed aside the fate of tens of thousands of Americans. As if to minimize the problem, Mr. Nixon referred to "those few hundreds," when he must surely know that the actual numbers involved are very much more than that.

The President's mood left little room for charity. He mocked the draft resisters "higher morality." He lumped together under the common label of "deserters" all those for whom amnesty might be urged. He barred any suggestion of compensatory public service by contemptuously ruling out "a junkie in the Peace Corps, or something like that," thereby downgrading those many idealistic young men and women who in the past donated their efforts to peace rather than war. In an appalling reversal of the tradition that has long made America the haven for the world's dissenters, the President wrote off any Americans who, having dissented from this country's policies "are certainly welcome to stay in any country that we comes them."

If the American people's humane past remains a valid guide, the President's truculence will not be the last word on this issue. Amnesty, particularly when related to a painfully misguided military adventure, is a complex matter that cannot be resolved by political rhetoric. The cases of those who

refused to serve, or deserted from the military, differ greatly. Nor can the issue be justly and rationally dealt with before all the prisoners from every theater of war have safely come home again to their families.

But as the country gropes toward peace and reconciliation, the time has surely come to make plans for sorting out the different categories of those who refused to serve for a variety of reasons. The most constructive step for Congress now would be to establish an amnesty review board to chart the administrative and legal procedures by which individual cases can be judged.

Contrary to the President's demeaning assessment of national service without a gun, such a board ought to give full consideration to alternate ways in which men can devote their efforts to the common good. It is a better way than to fill the prisons.

Amnesty is not the radical invention of those whom Mr. Nixon has denounced as advocates of "bugging out." As a President who so often invokes the example of his distinguished predecessors, Mr. Nixon undoubtedly knows that even outright insurrectionists were granted amnesty by George Washington and John Adams. Amnesty was proclaimed in the past by Presidents Jefferson, Madison, Jackson, Lincoln, Grant and Coolidge. President Truman pardoned men who evaded the draft during World War II, a war that had the support of the overwhelming majority of Americans.

Healing the wounds at home as well as abroad calls not for Mr. Nixon's eye-for-an-eye doctrine that "we cannot provide forgiveness" but rather for Cardinal Krol's earlier admonition to "blend charity with justice." Such charity toward the nation's own sons should not fall to find a rightful place in any definition of peace with honor.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Tax or Ransom?

Policitation at long last of the secret law under which the Soviet government decreed last August that Soviet Jews emigrating abroad must pay compensation for the education they have received increases the danger of a head-on Soviet-American confrontation on this issue.

The decree establishing the education tax primarily affects migrants to Israel, and a majority of the U.S. Senate has indicated it will oppose normalization of Soviet-American trade relations so long as this tax continues what amounts to a ransom system for liberating Soviet Jews. Now, by publishing the decree, Moscow appears to be defying this pressure, though it has made a concession in reducing the education tax for pensioners and others who have worked many years.

Approximately 32,000 Soviet Jews were allowed to emigrate last year, far more than ever before. Informed estimates suggest that as many as 100,000 additional Soviet Jews have asked for permission to leave, though many of these cannot afford to pay the many thousands of rubles in taxes the decree would require. Normally the Kremlin's new-found willingness to let its citizens emigrate would help improve Moscow's image in the West, but that potential advantage has been blurred by a prohibitive tax that keeps educated Soviet Jews prisoners in a land many want desperately to leave.

The long-term loss to Moscow in improved relations and increased trade is likely to prove far greater than any revenue it may derive from this unconscionable levy.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Hussein in Washington

It is clearly more than coincidence which prompted Jordan to agree in Cairo last week to a revival of the Eastern (Jordanian) front against Israel only a few days before King Hussein was due to meet President Nixon. It means that King Hussein arrived in Washington with a greater authority to speak for

the other members of the Arab League affected by Israel than he would have been able to muster almost at any time since before September, 1970. It was in that month that he finally faced the internal challenge to his regime posed by the Palestinian commando organizations.

—From the Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

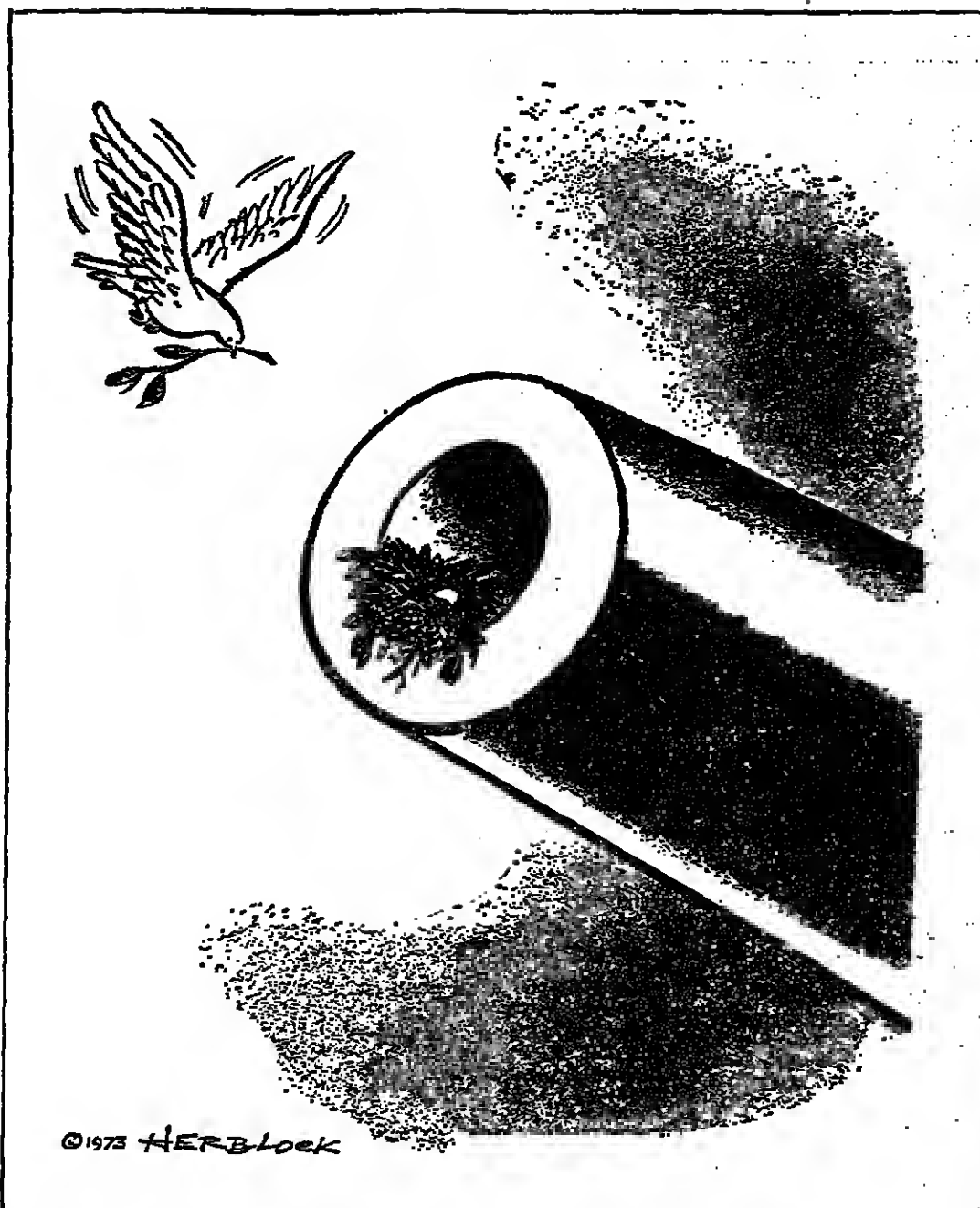
February 5, 1898

LONDON—Mr. Winston Spencer Churchill, the eldest son of the late Lord Randolph Churchill, has written the story of the Malakand Field Force. Mr. Churchill is a lieutenant of the 4th (Queen's Own) Hussars, and got leave to accompany the Malakand expedition. He had before seen something of warfare in Cuba. He is a keen observer and he has not a little of his father's gift for picturesque expression.

Fifty Years Ago

February 6, 1923

STRASBOURG—Without any warning, France has seized a new salient beyond the Rhine in south Germany as a retaliatory measure for German interference with international trains between Paris and Prague and the Near East. At 6 o'clock yesterday morning, two French columns, comprising infantry and cavalry, crossed the Kehl Bridge from the city to take up positions at Appenweiler and Offenburger.



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U.S. and Vietnam: Past and Future

By Anthony Lewis

"No one in these debates has had a monopoly of moral insight."
—Henry A. Kissinger, Jan. 24.

LONDON—Kissinger is right. It would be hard to find any American who from the beginning took a consistent, principled position on Vietnam. There are not many claimants for the holiness award.

But there was a real issue that for four years divided President Nixon and Kissinger from those who disagreed with them on Vietnam. It was whether the American role in the world required, or justified, our continuation of the war despite the horror that visited on the people of Indochina and the social division it caused in the United States.

The war is over now. Every day one has more reason to say that with hope and confidence. But it is no less important at the beginning of peace to understand where Americans have differed and how they may agree.

Admirable Candor

Kissinger stated his view of the American interest in Vietnam with admirable candor four years ago. However doubtful the basis of our original intervention, he wrote in Foreign Affairs, "What is involved now is confidence in American promises. An unsatisfactory settlement could weaken that confidence around the world, be said, and undermine stability."

From the premise that "confidence in American promises" was what mattered in Vietnam—it was easy to move on to the policy of maintaining Nguyen Van Thieu in Saigon at all costs. It was then possible to escalate the destruction, to bomb both Vietnam in record amounts and invade Cambodia and Laos if necessary to keep Thieu in office.

But a great many people who shared Kissinger's belief in the importance of the American role in world stability, did not agree that the policy of the last four years protected that role. Averell Harriman, who is hardly a softy in negotiating with the Communists, did not think it was in the interest of the United States to tie itself to Thieu. Alastair Buchan, the leading British strategic analyst, thought the war's "greatest damage" was to "the international authority of the United States."

The deeper doubt was about the Kissinger premise. Given the professed ideas of Americans, their vision of themselves in history, could their country act in terms of power alone, indifferent to the suffering it caused?

Terms of Power

The answer is that the doubts themselves limited the ability to operate in power terms. The critics of the war felt increasingly frustrated and useless as the years went on, but they did matter. A 24-year-old pilot who would not bomb, a congressman who voted no, a citizen who protested—each made an incremental difference.

Henry Kissinger understood all that as well as anyone: the domestic restraints on policy, the genuine intellectual differences over international implications. That is why it is a little surprising to have him suggest now that he, too, suffered moral anguish. It always seemed implicit in his view that morals were not his business.

In a war, the detachment of a Kissinger, the lack of emotional commitment—the freedom from sentimentality, as he might put it—may have special value in this strange new postwar period.

Strange indeed: in the long history of irrationality in national conflict there has hardly been anything like the swiftness of this transition from hatred and destruction to association and reconstruction—the more remarkable because the two erstwhile enemies remain undefeated. The men in Hanoi are not exactly sentimentalists either. They compromised their military aims and moved to settle with the United States last summer, one would guess, because they decided that Richard Nixon was going to be President for four more years. They will receive Kissinger in that hard-headed spirit.

President Nixon obviously recognizes his own special responsibility to make this extraordinary transition from war to peace with Hanoi work. He took notable care at his news conference last week to protect the prospective new relationship with North Vietnam from public or congressional attack. He called it "an investment in peace."

Whether there is honor in having waited four years for this peace is another way of stating the issue that has divided us all along. The critics ought not to ride that issue now; they should give the President a chance to make his peace work. But of course they will try to see that America does not forget the broader lesson of the Vietnam tragedy, the lesson of power misused.

Observations on Nixon's Budget

By William F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK—Concerning the President's budget message, a few observations:

1) The thrust of it is surely the most refreshing thing ever done by the Nixon administration. Mr. Nixon has proved that he is not an ideological creature, given to specific antagonisms based on political catechisms. It was he, for instance, who quite ardently proposed a guaranteed annual wage. Time, and a crystallizing experience with the welfare ceiling, evidently dimmed his ardor for Mr. Moynihan's Family Assistance Program. And, in the current budget proposals, he is saying, very simply: What is the purpose in continuing social programs which are manifest failures? It was to be expected that he would be criticized for social insurance—because in the same budget he called for an increase in military expenditures.

2) Those who accept too readily the notion that Mr. Nixon is easy prey to the military lobby should stop to analyze the military budget. True, it would rise by \$4.3 billion. But more significantly, Mr. Nixon plans a 56,000 reduction in military personnel, 56 fewer ships for the Navy, two bomber squadrons less than we had before and other targeted reductions. The dollar increase

is the result of the transition, finally, into an all-volunteer army.

Now suddenly the war is for purposes of this discussion) over, and a great hue and cry arises about the increased military expenditure. For years and years, analysts have pointed out that however desirable a volunteer army, inevitably it would mean that we would have to pay the soldiers and the officers more money. They would have to be seduced by marketplace mechanisms, not by hortatory posters of Uncle Sam, backed by conscription.

So we are headed in the right direction, even though the dollar cost is higher. Viewed in perspective, and taking into account price inflation, the 1974 defense budget is—in constant dollars—virtually identical to what it was in 1964, though personnel costs will now account for 55 percent of the total costs, compared with 43 percent a decade ago—though at the time, we had almost a half million more military personnel.

3) As the Wall Street Journal has trenchantly pointed out, there is a psychological sense in which the big expenditures always begin on the offensive. The original budget figure for 1973 was \$248 billion, and that was up \$10 billion from the previous year. Congress, whose advocates are now so busy talking about executive usurpation, raised the \$248-billion-dollar figure to \$261 billion. The cost of that increase was: inflation, pure and simple. In recognition of this, Mr. Nixon tried to hold the actual spending figure down to \$250 billion, for which he was roundly denounced by people who do not spend much time denouncing inflation.

Higher Taxes

Bearing this in mind, now we have the President asking for a budget of \$269 billion, up \$33 billion from the proposed budget of a year ago. "Since 1960, the average increase in actual federal spending has been about 6.1 percent a year," writes the Wall Street Journal. "Now, the economy does not grow at 6.1 percent a year over any sustained period of time. Thus the federal government is currently consuming 20 percent or 21 percent of

Bernard Levin

From London:

The government wants equal opportunity for women: but not yet. It does not want it because it would cause huge upheavals ... in industry, in social life, in family relationships.

LONDON—Scenes of uproar and near-riot in the House of Commons are a good deal more frequent than we would like foreigners to believe. In general, however, the scenes are caused by the members disagreeing across the party divide. Although members of Parliament do not normally come to blows, as their Italian and French counterparts have frequently been known to do, the yelling and roaring at times reaches a pitch that has been known to result in a visit to the tiger-house at the zoo when feeding-time is delayed by unforeseen circumstances.

On the whole, the spectators (as in any well-run zoo) tend to behave better than the inmates. Occasionally, some visitor with a grievance has been known to shout abuse from the public gallery and once or twice leaflets have been thrown into the chamber; and not long ago a gentleman with strong views on the Irish question threw a canister of riot-gas among the people's representatives. But normally, the public remain passive spectators of the proceedings, and the gallery's attendance is a matter of tail-coats and gold chains of office—are not hard put to it to maintain order.

Violent Uproar

Last Friday, however, all this was changed, rather abruptly. A crowd of some hundreds of women filled the public gallery and, at 4 p.m., precisely, erupted in violent uproar, shouting, booing, hissing and stamping. The reason for their displeasure was that, down below in the debating chamber, the sixth successive attempt to launch a bill which would outlaw discrimination against women in such fields as employment, housing, finance and the like had been defeated—or, to be more precise, had been "talked out."

"Talking out" deserves a word of explanation, because the use of this method to block the bill is itself part of what the protesting women were protesting about. In the British Parliament, almost all legislation is the responsibility of the executive (we do not have the separation of legislature and executive provided for in the American Constitution): individual members of Parliament who

wish to put forward bills have first to cross a substantial number of procedural hurdles and are then limited to alternate Fridays for the discussion of the measure. Business on Fridays automatically ends at 4 p.m., and a measure that has not finished being debated by then automatically goes to the back of the queue for private legislation, and has virtually no chance of ever being enacted. Indeed, no private legislation stands a chance unless the government will find its own time in the crowded legislative timetable for it to go through the various extra stages to the statute book.

Now governments of both political stripes do not like to be seen brutally killing a widely supported private bill. So what they do when—as in this case—the bill would be a political embarrassment to them is to arrange the gentlest, British equivalent of a filibuster and thus ensure that it dies without a vote having to be taken, and members therefore having to stand up and be counted.

This is what happened a few months ago with the previous bill on the subject, and it was widely expected that the present one would be allowed through. (Remember, Friday was only the first stage on its long and perilous journey into law. But it is the stage at which it is easiest, and least embarrassing, to kill such bills.)

It was not to be. But why not? The present government, like its predecessor, is consistently claiming its belief in equality in just such areas as the bill covered: Why then should government tactics be deployed to kill it? It is, I fear, the old story of the underripe time. The government wants equal opportunity for women: but not yet. It does not want it yet because it would cause huge upheavals in business, in industry, in social life, in family relationships. Much better leave things alone for a bit longer; or a lot longer, or a very great deal longer: or—best of all—definitely.

Slow Progress

Yet progress is made, however slowly. Two things emerged from Friday's fiasco which gave promise that the next legislative attempt on this subject will not be quite so easy to deflect. First, the government, as I have made clear, did not dare to oppose the bill head-on: instead, it was reduced to the "talking-out" trick. Government reading of the situation, clearly, is that the measure is too widely popular to be opposed directly. Secondly, the minister at the debate had to promise, on behalf of the government, "I say 'head to head'." It seems clear that it was the demonstration from the public gallery that jerked the promise from him, that government time would be found, if possible, for further discussion of the bill. The promise will almost certainly not be kept: But what may well happen—indeed, what it now seems must happen—is that the government will, in return for the withdrawal of the awkward private bill, introduce legislation of its own. The government's legislation will be milk-and-water by comparison: it will be full of loopholes; and it will carefully leave out some of the most important provisions. But it will be a start, and when that kind of snowball starts on its way down the mountainside, it is difficult to stop it becoming an avalanche. The noisy ladies in the public gallery of the House of Commons last Friday may have shouted to good effect.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

Waldheim, Mrs. Gandhi Meet On Relations With Pakistan

By Bernard Weinraub

NEW DELHI, Feb. 5 (NYT).—United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, seeking a breakthrough in the tangled relations of India, Pakistan and Bangladesh, conferred today with Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

Mr. Waldheim's one-hour meeting with Mrs. Gandhi focused on the crucial and emotional issue of the 90,000 Pakistani soldiers and civilians held in 50 camps in India and northern India. The prisoners, including about 18,000 women, were seized 14 months ago during the conflict that resulted in the creation of Bangladesh, formerly the eastern wing of Pakistan.

The prisoner issue is the key dispute at present on the subcontinent. It stands as a bar to the strengthening of the fragile relations between India and Pakistan and threatens to shade any immediate hope of easing the fierce anger between Pakistan and Bangladesh.

Distort, Preoccupations Beyond this, the prisoner issue jostles up the distort and preoccupations within the three nations over their ties with each other.

Mr. Waldheim will go to Pak-

istan on Wednesday for a three-day stay, then to Bangladesh for two days. Although he has declined to discuss the prisoner issue publicly, he told newsmen today:

"I think the important thing is to create the right climate for the solution of the political questions. The right atmosphere has to be created. I don't think we have the atmosphere for the time being."

At present, the prisoner issue is obscured by a cloud of circular arguments. Indian officials claim that the Pakistanis cannot be released without the consent of Bangladesh, since the prisoners surrendered to a joint India-Bangladesh command.

Bangladesh, created by Indian military intervention in East Pakistan, has demanded recognition by Pakistan as a condition for any release of the prisoners. But Pakistan's President, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, insists that recognition must be preceded by a personal meeting between him and the Bangladesh Prime Minister, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman. Sheikh Mujib has refused such a meeting.

Political Turmoil

Mr. Bhutto fears that some of the Pakistanis prisoners will be placed on trial for war crimes. Such a move, threatened by Bangladesh, could cause political turmoil against the Bhutto government, especially if recognition takes place.

The emotions evoked over the issue have been sharpened by reports of violence and ill-treatment against the Pakistani prisoners. The release of the prisoners, of attempted breakouts and unsuccessful reports of at least 35 prisoners killed. The Indian government denies the allegations of mistreatment but has kept the camps inaccessible to most visitors.

Peace Hope Seen

NEW DELHI, Feb. 5 (Reuters).—The One Asia Assembly opened here today with an address by Mr. Waldheim who said that there was a real hope of lasting peace in Asia.

Clearly referring to the ending of the Vietnam war, Mr. Waldheim said that this could enable the continent to concentrate on its pressing human and economic needs.

Indian President V. V. Giri, speaking at the first session of the conference which includes politicians, sociologists and other experts from more than 20 countries, said that the countries of Asia now had a great opportunity to help Vietnam.

Uganda Accused Of Lawlessness By World Jurists

GENEVA, Feb. 5 (Reuters).—The International Commission of Jurists has strongly attacked the Ugandan government for "lawlessness and brutality" against its African population.

An article in the latest edition of its monthly journal, The Review, entitled "Uganda—A Lawless State," described the arrest by soldiers of Chief Justice Benedict Kiwuka in the Supreme Court building at Kampala as an outrage against humanity.

There are persistent reports that he was held within two hours of his arrest, the journal said.

The article also said that hundreds of other suspected opponents of the regime were believed to have been murdered by the army and added that the rule of law also was being defied in the case of common criminals, as shown by recent public executions.

The journal said that the wholesale expulsion of Asians had shocked world opinion, but had also distracted attention from the lawlessness and brutality used by the Ugandan government and armed forces against their fellow Africans.

3 Arab Leaders Confer in Cairo

CAIRO, Feb. 5 (UPI).—The Presidential Council of the Egypt-Syria-Libya Federation of Arab Republics met in summit session in Cairo today to discuss recent developments in the Middle East, diplomatic sources said.

The three heads of state, Anwar Sadat of Egypt, Hafez Assad of Syria and Col. Moammar Qadhafi of Libya, held a one-hour private meeting before they were joined by their accompanying delegations, the sources said.

The council summit, which is held once every three months, coincides with the scheduled departure tomorrow of Moscow of Hafez Ismail, Mr. Sadat's personal envoy and adviser on national security affairs. Mr. Ismail will meet Kremlin leaders for policy coordination talks in anticipation of a possible American-Middle East peace initiative, the sources said.

Greece Seeking Ties With East Germany

ATHENS, Feb. 5 (Reuters).—Greece has opened contacts with East Germany aimed at establishing diplomatic relations, a Greek government spokesman said here yesterday.

A Greek government spokesman had said last December that Greece would recognize East Germany after a treaty between East and West Germany was signed. It was signed on Dec. 21.



CAT TRACKS—This little fellow gets his exercise by walking on the railroad tracks in Salem, Oregon. Apparently abandoned, he was found by railroad employees, who now feed him and care for him as he calmly watches all the trains go by.

Egypt Is Seen Launching a Major Purge

CAIRO, Feb. 5 (NYT).—News-papers here have published the names of 64 intellectuals dismissed Saturday from the Arab Socialist Union, Egypt's only political party.

The dismissals were believed to be the beginning of a major political purge by the government of President Anwar Sadat.

Having lost their membership in the Arab Socialist Union, the intellectuals and professionals are automatically losing their jobs in newspapers, radio, television and theaters.

Perhaps the best-known name among those purged was that of Louis Awad, a distinguished literary critic and scholar who is a former head of the English Department of Cairo University. Mr. Awad has often represented Egypt at scholars' seminars. He has generally been regarded as a leftist, though not a Communist.

Another was Youssef Idris, a noted novelist and critic. Both Mr. Awad and Mr. Idris were senior members of the staff of Al-Ahram, Egypt's leading newspaper. Two other editors of the paper were purged.

It was clear that the purge was primarily directed at people working in the mass media or otherwise capable of influencing public opinion at home and abroad. The majority of those on the list—more than 40 of 64—were working for radio, television, newspapers and the official Middle East News Agency.

Twenty-seven were journalists on daily newspapers. Several were thought to have been in more or less frequent contact with foreign correspondents.

In a speech Wednesday, Mr. Sadat spoke accusingly of Egyptians who gave information to foreign newsmen. "I know their names," he said.

Feet and His Wife

The list included a poet, Ahmed Fuad Negm, a leftist who wrote despairing and assassinistic ballads about states in Egypt and who had following among dissident students. Also on the list was Mr. Negm's wife, a journalist arrested for participating in a student sit-in at Ain Shams University early last month.

The statement by the Disciplinary Committee of the Arab Socialist Union said that those purged had been "seeking to provoke the masses by means of lies and rumors."

It added that "they cast doubt on every action" of the government "with the aim of spreading unrest tarnishing Egypt's reputation, by supplying foreign newspapers, radio and press agencies with false information or signing misleading statements for distribution abroad with the intention of presenting the country as being in a state of chaos."

Italy's Rightists To Protest Left, Ruling Coalition

ROME, Feb. 5 (Reuters).—Giorgio Almirante, leader of Italy's neo-Fascist party, warned last night that his party was planning a series of demonstrations aimed against both the left and Premier Giulio Andreotti's three-party coalition government.

Mr. Almirante, 58, a former Mussolini aide, spoke at a meeting of the Central Committee of the Destra Nazionale (National Right), which was formed in the recent merger of the Italian Social Movement and the Monarchist party.

The committee elected two joint party presidents, Adm. Gino Biondelli, former commander of NATO forces in the Mediterranean, and Alfredo Corvelli, 89, former Monarchist party secretary.

Mr. Almirante said the National Right would react against the "concurrent political offensive of the Communist party, and the offensive of hooliganism and terrorism of leftist extremists." This would include big demonstrations against the government's "culpable inertia and insidious maneuvers of the left," he said.

Servan-Schreiber Asserts Paris Lied About Concorde

PARIS, Feb. 5 (AP).—Pro-nouncing the Concorde program dead, reform leader Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber said today that the French government lied to the public about the prospects of the Anglo-French supersonic airliner.

He told a news conference that from an original estimate of about 250 planes scheduled to be built, the British and French governments now expect only 30 aircraft to be produced.

Moreover, any airline that buys the \$80 million plane can expect to lose about \$2 million a year in operating deficits, he said.

Responding to Mr. Servan-Schreiber, the French Transport Ministry denied that only 30 of the planes would be built.

"Production of 16 planes has begun and supplies for six others are in hand, for a total of 22," a ministry statement said. "But this figure of 22 has no bearing as to the limits of the program. It indicates only the part of the program now under way."

The statement gave no anticipated production figures for the total Concorde project.

Mr. Servan-Schreiber, a wealthy magazine publisher and head of the opposition middle-of-the-road Radical party, has been against the Concorde project almost from the start.

The refusal last week of Pan American World Airways and Trans World Airlines to exercise options on the plane has put the future of the Concorde in doubt, despite official expressions of faith in its sales appeal.

The refusal came almost a month before national elections in which Mr. Servan-Schreiber and his political allies hope that the ruling Gaullists will lose their majority. The reformists then might join a coalition government.

Mr. Servan-Schreiber called for the dismissal of Henri Ziegler, state-appointed head of the Aérospatiale firm, which builds the French model of the Concorde.

Production Speedup Urged

PARIS, Feb. 5 (Reuters).—The aircraft production section of France's biggest trade union group said today that the manufacturers of the Anglo-French Concorde supersonic airliner should respond to the decision by two American airlines not to buy the plane by stepping up production.

The metalworkers section of

Israeli Airplanes Are Forced Back, Syrians Report

DAMASCUS, Feb. 5 (Reuters).—Several formations of Israeli aircraft today tried to violate Syrian airspace by flying across the Syrian coast, a military spokesman said here.

Syrian fighters intercepted them and forced them to withdraw, heading westward toward the sea, the spokesman said.

Today's attempt, he said, occurred at 1:47 p.m.

Israeli Silent

TEL AVIV, Feb. 5 (Reuters).—Israeli military spokesmen declined to comment on reports from Damascus that Syrian aircraft today intercepted Israeli jets trying to intrude into Syrian airspace from the Mediterranean.

Security Talks Asked to Include Mediterranean

HELSINKI, Feb. 5 (Reuters).—Five nations today called either for the inclusion of the Mediterranean area in a European security conference or mention of it in a draft agenda.

The requests were made by Spain, France, Portugal, Cyprus and Greece as ambassadors from 34 countries entered the fourth week of the second round of preparatory talks for a security conference.

Conference sources said today the Soviet bloc was still opposed to the inclusion of the Mediterranean region on the agenda and wanted the full conference limited to the 34 states already represented here.

Italians Only One-Third of Curia

Internationalism Gains at the Vatican

By Paul Hofmann

ROME, Feb. 5 (NYT).—Italians, who long dominated the Roman Catholic Church's central administrative body, the Roman Curia, now account for little more than one-third of its staff, according to data issued by the Vatican recently.

The internationalization is a result of the Second Vatican Council, held from 1962 to 1965. A recommendation to increase the number of non-Italians in the Curia and the papal diplomatic service was adopted by the leaders of the church by a vote of 2,641 to 54.

Until recently, most Vatican business was transacted in Latin and Italian. "Now we get memos and documents from the Curia in English, French or Spanish," a leader of the Society of Jesus, the church's strongest religious order, said. "No problem; most Jesuits are linguists."

Although numerically a minority, Italian churchmen still hold many key positions and are preponderant in the power center, the Secretariat of State.

Most Influential

The head of this papal executive office is a Frenchman, Jean Cardinal Villot. However, its most influential member is the substitute secretary of state, the Most Rev. Giovanni Benelli, an Italian who once was a secretary to Pope Paul VI, when he was in the Secretariat of State. He also was a papal diplomat.

Another Italian, the Most Rev. Agostino Casaroli, is the Pope's principal assistant on international affairs. The Vatican's ranking expert on Communist countries, he has the title of secretary of the Council for the Public Affairs of the Church.

More than two-thirds of the 150 or so officials serving in the Secretariat of State and its appendage, the Council for Public Affairs, are Italians.

Though most are priests, the staff of the Pope's executive office includes a few nuns and laymen, all sworn to the strictest secrecy.

Comparatively few U.S. church-

men hold key positions in the Curia, the highest-ranking being John Cardinal Wright, who heads the Sacred Congregation for Priests, the department in charge of all clerical personnel not belonging to religious orders.

Another influential American is the Most Rev. Paul C. Marcinkus, president of the Institute for the Works of Religion, the Vatican Bank.

He is one of the handful who handle financial affairs of the papacy.

The Most Rev. Edward L. Heslop, also an American and

president of the Pontifical Commission for Social Communications, is responsible for relations with the information media. One of his aides, Federico Alessandrini, a layman, is the official press spokesman for the Vatican. He released the figures on the internationalization of the Curia at a news conference.

Growth Noted

According to the data, the Curia grew from 1,322 persons in 1961, the year before the Vatican Council began, to 2,260 in 1970, the last year for which exact figures are available.

In 1961, the Curia had 749 Italian and 573 non-Italian officials. Mr. Alessandrini said; at the end of 1970 the Italians numbered 854 and the non-Italians 1,406. It is understood that the trend has continued.

The spokesman did not supply a breakdown of the non-Italian segment according to national origin. A study by a Jesuit scholar, the Rev. Florentino Cavalli, published in 1970, showed that 5.7 percent were American—a share that does not appear to have significantly increased—and that Frenchmen, Spaniards and Germans were the largest groups after the Italians.

The Vatican also employs about 2,000 persons as security personnel, doormen, messengers, printers, maintenance staff and other workers. This force is almost exclusively Italian, except for the 70-man Swiss Guard.

Many middle-echelon Curia officials, who are paid about \$350 a month, have been heard grumbling lately that they find it hard to get by in the expensive city of Rome.

Although the Vatican budget is a closely guarded secret, it is estimated that at least \$30 million annually goes for salaries—including those for papal diplomats abroad—and wages.

In recent months an economy drive has been under way, particularly on telephone and travel expenses.

Spain Protests to U.K. Gibraltar Sea Games

MADRID, Feb. 5 (Reuters).—The Spanish government announced today that it has protested British plans for Royal Navy maneuvers off Gibraltar later this week.

The Foreign Ministry said Foreign Minister Gregorio Lopez Bravo had sent a note to the British ambassador, Sir John Russell, to express Spain's "grave concern." The British colony of Gibraltar is claimed by Spain.

Red Bloc Defense Talks

WARSAW, Feb. 5 (Reuters).—Defense ministers of the Warsaw Pact countries arrived here today for a meeting to discuss problems of the Warsaw Pact military bodies. PAF, the Polish news agency, reported.

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FASHION

The Inventor of the Bias Cut

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Feb. 5.—At 97, Madeleine Vionnet cares little about today's fashion world. But designers still care enough to keep copying her.

Soft fashion which led to sexy fashion is Mrs. Vionnet's doing. She was the first to discard the hideous corset and to start draping fabric directly on women's bodies, for the first time since Phidias.

Cecil Beaton wrote in his "Memoirs": "She had something close to genius in her use of fabrics. With her scissors, she changed fashion and invented the bias cut which became one of the most fundamental principles of fashion." Charles Frederick Worth called her "the

greatest technician of modern times." For Edna Woolman Chase, the hardheaded Vogue editor, she was "unique." Perhaps the only true creator in the art of couture. In "Paris Fashion," a newly published book, Madeleine Ginzburg adds: "It is no coincidence that to Vionnet goes the credit for the first nuptial to appear on the chaste pages of Vogue."

"To all that, Mrs. Vionnet answers modestly: 'I was just a *couturière* (dressmaker). But I was also a creator, which is rare today. People may have taste, but that is not enough.'"

In a rare interview, Mrs. Vionnet was talking in her bedroom, a touching, small, but resolute white-haired figure in a pink flowered robe all wrapped up in

mohair blankets. She still lives in a pure Art Deco townhouse, where nothing has changed in the past 30 years. "Madame is a little deaf," her housekeeper had warned. "You may have to shout."

Deaf, perhaps, but otherwise Mrs. Vionnet has kept remarkable track of her life in fashion. Paul Poiret is often credited for having discarded the corset. "Not true," said Mrs. Vionnet. "I did it in 1907, when I worked at Doucet's. But Poiret," she added with a gentle smile, "was a flamboyant man. He always talked about himself—with admiration. So he often took things for granted."

As did Chanel, Mrs. Vionnet came from a humble background. Her father was a tax collector in the Jura. But unlike Chanel, who was given a hat shop by one of her rich lovers, Mrs. Vionnet climbed the fashion ladder all by herself step by step.

At 11, her father placed her as an apprentice to the local hairdresser. At 16, she came to work in Paris, and at 20, she moved to London, where she became a premiere at Kate Radley's, who was the Norman Hartnell of those days. "I wanted to learn English," she said. "I was a fitter."

In 1902, Mrs. Vionnet could be found working for Callot, an elegant fashion house run by three sisters, the Gersbiers.

One of them, Regina, was the creator. "What a woman!" Mrs. Vionnet said. "She was an artist. Working with her was the finishing touch. I was a technician but she turned me into a creator."

After a spell with Doucet, she opened her own house on the Rue



Vionnet gown of the thirties.



Madeleine Vionnet by Jean Dunand.

de Rivoli but her heyday came around 1918, when, backed by the Galerie Lafayette, she opened her own establishment at 50 Avenue Montaigne. Her fame then was such that she employed 1,200 people full-time in 1940 when she closed down.

Her clients included *grandes dames* and the demimondaine: the Comtesse de Beaumont, the Duchesse de Gramont, the Queen of the Belgians and Jean Cocteau's mother. Also Béatrice, dancer Pavlova and Lantelme, whom Mrs. Vionnet described as "an actress—and not of the first order."

Unlike Chanel, whose private life and high-pitched romances were very public, Mrs. Vionnet always avoided personal publici-

ty. By the age of 20, she had been married and divorced and is a true women's lib type. "I expressed myself, fully," she said the other day. "A career, sure, a career is more than enough."

Still unlike Chanel, who was her own best model, Mrs. Vionnet said she hated her looks. "I designed for tall women," she said, "with long necks. I always wanted to look like a tall reed and here I was, short and stubby, as a cork."

"Of course, I wore my dresses," she said, "but with indifference." "I only saw Chanel once," she added. "I would have liked to dress her. But of course," she smiled, "she was a *couturière* herself."

Going back over her career,

which spanned more than 50 years, Mrs. Vionnet said: "I never knew how to sketch. Had I known, I would have forgotten it, deliberately. With me, it all started with the fabric. When one knows one's craft, one takes a piece of fabric not only on the straight or on the bias, but in every possible direction. But of course, you have to know the obedience of the fabric."

"I worked all my life, every day of my life. I had saleswomen, a huge staff, but I had to work constantly. My studio had three doors, always closed. I said, 'Nobody had the right to come in. I was free, tranquil. At collection time, I was always ready because I kept working all along.'"

To her close women's friends, Mrs. Vionnet also innovated by working on quarter-scale wood figurines, but her clothes were so intricate that to copy them for mass production was next to impossible. That is why, although she had a huge private following, her house was not the mecca of professional buyers.

Mrs. Vionnet left all her dresses and impressive reference books to the Musée des Arts du Costume, where they are jealously looked after.

To finger one of her dresses is a unique experience. One of them, of sheer flesh-colored chiffon, was embroidered with tiny steel speckles and its skirt, cut on the bias, fell with unreal folds. The pink and blue summer cloud shadows on the bodice were achieved by lining the dress with pink and blue chiffon. A fairy tale.

MUSIC IN FRANCE

Poulenc in Paris, Milhaud in Rouen

By David Stevens

PARIS, Feb. 5 (HT).—One-third of Les Six have been very much in evidence lately, with concerts in Paris to commemorate the 10th anniversary of the death of Francis Poulenc, and a number of postscripts to Darius Milhaud's 80th birthday—notably the first performance in France of his recent opera-oratorio "Saint Louis in Rouen."

Both the urbane, witty, Parisian side of Poulenc's personality and music, and the "country priest" aspect revealed by his rediscovered faith, were explored in a chamber music concert at the Maison de la Radio and by the Orchestra de Paris.

The latter, with the Chœur National, and Mirella Freni as the radiant soprano, gave an earnest account, under George Prêtre of the "Gloria," which is no less devout for having bright, almost jaunty, sections side-by-side with more somber passages. Like many composers before him (Mozart and Rossini, for instance) Poulenc evidently found nothing incongruous in praising his God with some of the same musical language he used to entertain his fellow man.

This concert opened with the composer's *Concerto for Two Pianos*, which got plenty of brilliance and high-powered pianism from the young soloists, Pascal Rogé and Bruno Rigutto, but not enough of Poulenc's elusive effervescence from either soloist or conductor. That brand of champagne was dispensed at the radio concert by Jacques Février (a longtime associate of the composer, and a soloist with him at the premiere of the above-mentioned concert in 1953) and Jean-Claude Anthonioz. They collaborated, with relaxed yet alert virtuosity, in the 1952 Sonata for Two Pianos, both work and performance had an exhilarating balance of substance and spirit.

Not all of this concert was conducted at that level of authentic city or quality, but the bedonk in the composer was well represented by "Le Bal Masqué," with Jean-Christophe Benoit as the baritone soloist and an excellent instrumental group under Alain Louvier alert direction.

Milhaud wrote "Saint Louis," his most recent large-scale work on a commission from the French government connected with the 700th anniversary of the death of the saint-king. The commission carried with it no guarantee of performance, and it got no Milhaud has always found a better reception elsewhere, and its first staged performance took place last spring in Rome, with a first staged performance coming shortly thereafter in Rio de Janeiro. Yesterday's performance, in concert version, was under the auspices of the Rouen Conservatory, with most of the same soloists as Rio, and conducted with devotion by J.-S. Beraud.

The work is much more oratorio than opera, being a kind of fresco of more or less isolated episodes in the life of Saint Louis. It employs a large orchestra and a 12-piece chamber group, a large chorus and a smaller "madrigal" chorus, four principal singing parts and three spoken parts. Yet it would surely gain from being put on stage and given visual support for the wide range of events that are delivered to this listener's ear.

In concert performance, the work is weighed down by a number of factors—the complex format, the artificial striving for a medieval atmosphere, in Henri Dutilleul's adaptation of Paul Claudel's poem the almost total absence of dramatic contrast in the vocal lines, an imaginative scenic presentation, this would weigh less heavily on the ear. In concert presentation, the best and most characteristic writing of the composer is to be gleaned by listening to the an instrumental group.

The exponents in Rouen gave themselves heart and soul to the work. They included Dutilleul himself, intoning as Claudel the poet Jean Chevry (speaking) and Michel Caron (singing) as Joffrey, the chronicler, and intimate of the king; Pierre Thau as Louis, Michel Grancher as the personification of La France, and Françoise Gern as Queen Marguerite; the Ensemble Vocal Musique Nouvelle-Stéphane Calliat as the madrigal group, and the chorus of the Rou Conservatory. The composer was on hand and the recipient of an extended ovation.

Browsing Through Men's Lives

By Jan Sjöby

BRUSSELS (HT).—What kind of a man was Michel de Ghelderode (1898-1962) the alluring Francophone Fleming who—with all due respect to Masterlinck—turned the until-then provincial Belgian drama into a world commodity?

There are lots of people, in Brussels, Paris and elsewhere, who knew de Ghelderode or at least claim acquaintance. Essays evaluating his personality and literary analyses have been published in attempts to explain the intellectual environment of the man and the origins of his macabre visions of thirst, lust and death.

The complex character of the remarkable writer becomes evident even to a nonscholar strolling through the Cabinets de Donatien in Brussels' Royal Albert I Library. Reconstructed there, inch by inch, doodled by doodle, is de Ghelderode's studio as it was in the Rue Lefranc in suburban Schaerbeek.

Casualty draped over the back of his well-worn working chair in front of a circular working table is a scarlet chasuble with the IHS in gold. In a corner not far from the chair is a store-window mannequin, decked out in transparent black lace. In another corner is a madonna.

On or along the walls are gilded angels and pious saints and an image of a horse named "Borax," who was de Ghelderode's special good-luck fetish. There are paintings and souvenirs presented by friends in the international art community—the latter from the original, now-legendary Toone I puppet theater in the Marolles area of Brussels—and a wall with theater posters announcing the opening of "Barabas" at the Théâtre de l'Œuvre in Paris, "La Ballade du Grand Macabre" and "Magie Rouge."

Leaning against the armrest of the easy chair is de Ghelderode's cane. His spectacles are on the table, on an open book.

One is likely to be caught by a most uncomfortable Peeping-Tom feeling—the author may be back any minute, being off, by the looks of it, to get a beer from the refrigerator.

The studio—complete with furniture, gimmicks and odds and ends—was donated by Mrs. de Ghelderode in the late sixties and she was at hand during the reconstruction process to make sure that everything came out just right. Posterity owes a great deal.



Reconstructed studio of Michel de Ghelderode.

to Michel de Ghelderode, and a great deal to Mrs. de Ghelderode. In contrast to de Ghelderode's Gothic-flamboyant digs is Emile Verhaeren's (1855-1916) pristine, petit-bourgeois study in Saint-Cloud, suburban Paris, transferred lock, stock and potbelly stove to the Royal Library, a donation from Marthe Verhaeren in the thirties.

On the walls are portraits of the poet as a child, as a student and at 45. A print by his friend Van Rysselberghe depicts him on the beach at La Panne in a red jacket. Most flamboyant is a bacchanal, by Bourdelle, on the mantelpiece.

The casual visitor peeps through the window. On the desk are a few sheets of manuscript, copy in Verhaeren's frail longhand. There is a steel-tipped pen next to the eyeglasses and an open inkwell. That uncomfortable Peeping-Tom feeling comes back.

A third reconstruction presents the working quarters of painter-architect Henry van de Velde (1863-1957) and his close friend and associate, poet-painter Max Elskamp (1862-1931). Strictly business: Desk, sofa, visitor's

chair. Paneled walls with p and paintings by Münch, Rysselberghe, Rodin, Klu and Toulouse-Lautrec.

Jealously guarded in glass-enclosed cabinets are the collections of Mrs. Louis vey and le Comte de Lau (The Solway collection, too some 1,900 documents, including early printed works, proofs, manuscripts, original book illustrations from Dürer to Casso).

The Launoit collection is centered on Voltairians: is, among letters and page p the 1785-89 edition of the plete works, published by I marchals in Kehl.

The Solway and Launoit collections are open only to scholars.

Behind the studios is the sis de Livry, presenting history of the book from p through parchment to pulp from hieroglyphs to Gars and Bodoni. A reading knov of ancient Greek and La most helpful, surely, but ex ens are provided in m English, French and Flemish museum is a good place compulsive browser.

American Tour
WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The State Department has announced that the Fifth Division singing group will Turkey, Romania, Poland, Czechoslovakia in April.

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Send resume and references to:

Box D 3,653, Herald Tribune, Paris.

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INTERNATIONAL FAIRS AND EXHIBITIONS

FAIRS ARE SPAIN'S BUSINESS...

Fairs have always been Spain's business.

The bull ferias of Seville, Jerez and Valencia were already renowned in the Middle Ages. Amid the excitement of the corridas, and the music of the flamenco, animals were traded, farm goods were sold and business was carried on at a furious pace.

Then as now.

But now businessmen from Hong Kong, South Africa, Australia, Finland, Brazil and many other countries have supplanted the local farmers and traders at Spain's 40 annual ferias.

They come to the ferias, the fairs, to see, buy and trade everything that is best in Spain: machinery, ceramics, the hotel industry, automobiles, ready-to-wear, electric goods, maintenance, alcohol and many, many other products.

Tourism, Spain's biggest industry, has a fair all its own, the Hogarhotel, where businessmen come to inspect the most modern hotel and restaurant equipment and to attend the seminars and lectures offered by the world's leading authorities on tourist issues and problems.

The Hogarhotel fair also features a week of gastronomy, which has always been an international success.

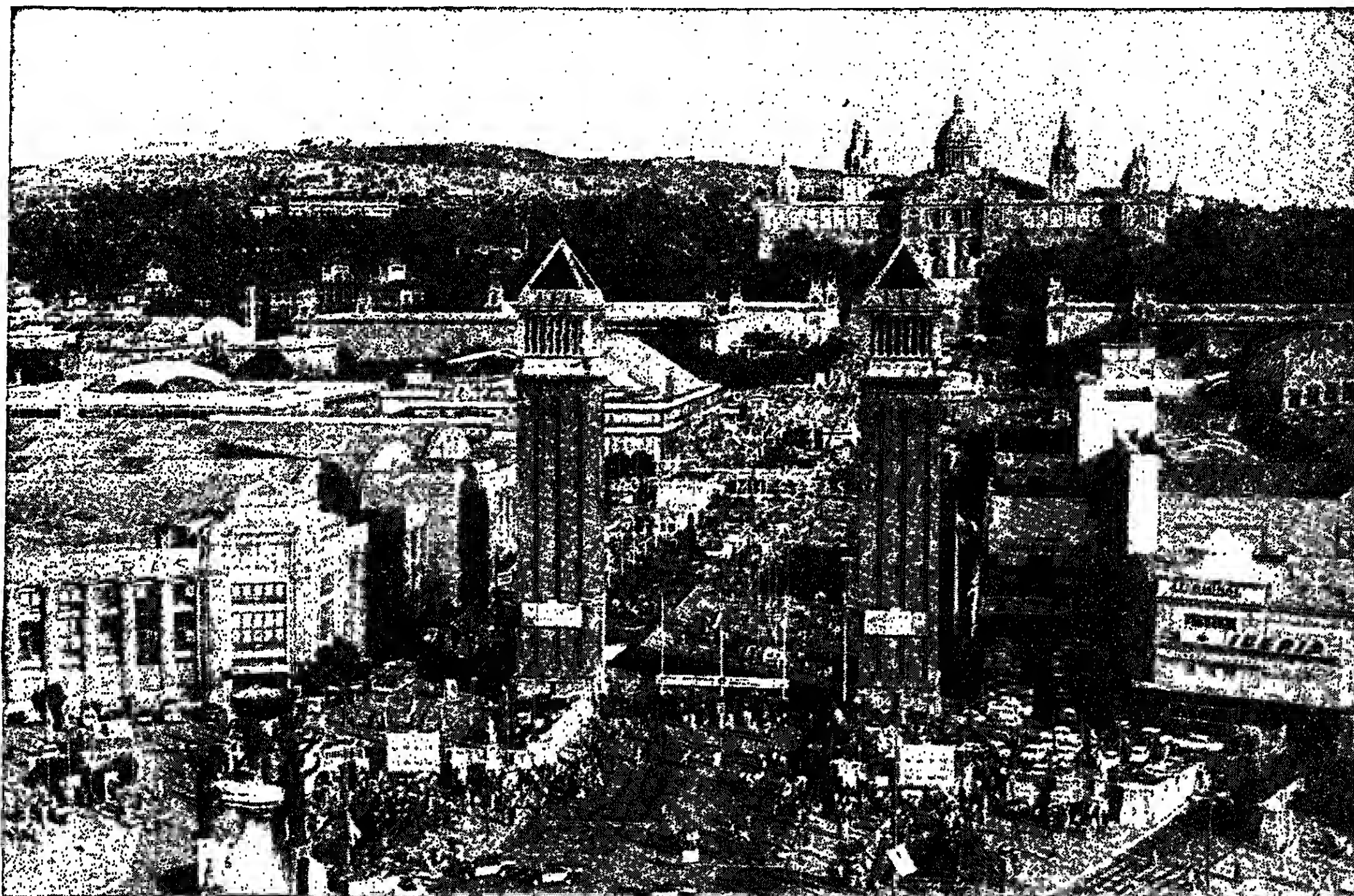
This May, Valencia will hold its 51st International Samples Fair and show under one roof a choice of practically everything under the sun: sausage making machines, derricks, commercial air conditioners, bread yeast, beer, refrigeration and many, many other products.

This month, Valencia, which with Barcelona is Spain's leading fair capital, will hold a toy and children's wear fair. Bilbao, in the industrial north, the capital of Viscaya, will hold its technical fair for automation, electricity and maintenance in June and July. A good fair, and a good time to be there, near the sea.

Shoes and leather goods are Spain's second largest export products. It is in Elda, a town near the harbor and resort town of Alicante, that the shoe fair is held twice a year for the ever increasing numbers of foreign shoppers and businessmen.

Businessmen who are always welcome and well received in the picturesque cities of Seville, Las Palmas, Lenda, Palma de Mallorca, El Ferrol del Caudillo, Zaragoza. Well received, well housed in top hotels, well fed in the finest restaurants and kept in good spirits by the best of attractions.

The Spanish Chambers of Commerce, embassies and consulates throughout the world are prepared to offer all necessary information on fairs, exhibitions, hotels and tourism in Spain. Or, for more precise information, write directly to the fairs listed on this page.



Calendar of Fairs and Exhibitions To Be Held in Spain During 1973

Feb. 1-15	SPANISH FAIR OF THE ATLANTIC Las Palmas de Gran Canaria	April 5-15	INTERNATIONAL AUTOMOBILE SHOW Av. Ma Cristina Parque de Montjuich Barcelona	Oct. 3-14	XXXIII OFFICIAL AND NATIONAL SAMPLES FAIR Gran Via Palacio Ferial Zaragoza
Feb. 3-12	XI INTERNATIONAL NAUTICAL SHOW Av. Ma. Cristina Parque Montjuich Barcelona	April 6-15	VII INTERNATIONAL TECHNICAL FAIR OF AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY (FIMA 73) Palacio Ferial Gran Via Zaragoza	Oct. 13-21	XI PHOTO, SOUND AND ELECTRONICS SHOW (SONIMAG 11) Av. Ma. Cristina Parque de Montjuich Barcelona
Feb. 3-7	XIII NATIONAL SHOW OF THE FASHIONS Av. Ma. Cristina Parque Montjuich Barcelona (Executive Committee: A. José Antonio, 670 Barcelona).	April 25 May 6	XIII IBERO-AMERICAN SAMPLES FAIR Pabellon del Peru Jardines de San Telmo Sevilla	Oct. 13-22	X INTERNATIONAL WOOD-WORKING MACHINERY SHOW Pl. Alfonso El Magnanimo, 13 Apartado 210 Valencia
Feb. 17-25	XII FAIR OF THE TOY AND CHILDREN'S GOODS Apartado 476 Valencia	May 6-16	LI INTERNATIONAL SAMPLES FAIR Apartado 476 Valencia	Oct. 20-30	XII INTERNATIONAL CANNING AND FOOD FAIR Av. Jose Antonio, 11 Murcia
March 3-11	V TECHNICAL FAIR OF THE ELECTRICAL INDUSTRY AND MACHINERY OF LIFTING AND TRANSPORTATION (Manutenccion) COMPLEMENTARY SECTION "AUTOMACION" Tercio de Begona, 2 — Apartado 468 Bilbao	May 2-12	XLI INTERNATIONAL SAMPLES FAIR (FOINO) Av. Ma Cristina Parque de Montjuich Barcelona	Nov. 9-18	XIII MONOGRAPHIC SAMPLES FAIR AND INTERNATIONAL OFFICE MACHINERY FAIR (SIMO) Palacio Exposiciones Av. Generalísimo, 175 Madrid (Executive Committee: Plz. Conde Valle de Suchil 8, Madrid-15)
March 13-17	XII INTERNATIONAL FAIR OF SHOES AND RELATED INDUSTRIES (FICIA) (1 Edition Autumn-Winter Fashions) Av. Chapi (Palacio Ferial) Elda	June 30 July 9	VIII INTERNATIONAL SAMPLES FAIR Tercio de Begona, 2 Apartado 468 Bilbao	Nov. 12-18	TECHNICAL FAIR OF APPLIED CHEMISTRY (EXPOQUIMIA 73) Tercio de Begona, 2 Apartado 468 Bilbao
March 16-25	III NATIONAL FAIR OF CRAFTS-MANSHIP AND TOURISM Excmo. Ayuntamiento Palma de Mallorca	Sept. 11-15	XII INTERNATIONAL FAIR OF SHOES AND RELATED INDUSTRIES (FICIA) (2nd Edition Spring-Summer Fashions) Av. Chapi (Palacio Ferial) Elda	Nov. 14-25	XIII INTERNATIONAL HOTEL EQUIPMENT AND NATIONAL HOME, DECORATION AND GASTRONOMIC EXHIBITION (HOGAROTEL-12) Av. Ma. Cristina Parque de Montjuich Barcelona
March 31 April 9	IX MONOGRAPHIC FAIR OF CERAMICS AND GLASS Apartado 476 Valencia	Sept. 13-16	VII SPANISH FAIR OF CHILDREN'S CLOTHING AND FASHIONS Apartado 476 Valencia		
March 31 April 9	VIII MONOGRAPHIC FAIR OF THE ARTS IN METAL Apartado 476 Valencia	Sept. 21-30	XII NATIONAL FAIR OF AGRICULTURE AND FRUITS AF SAN MIGUEL Chalet Campos Eliseos Apartado 108 Lérida		

Comisaría General de Ferias
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

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Bank ended Jan. 24, the Federal Reserve reported yesterday.

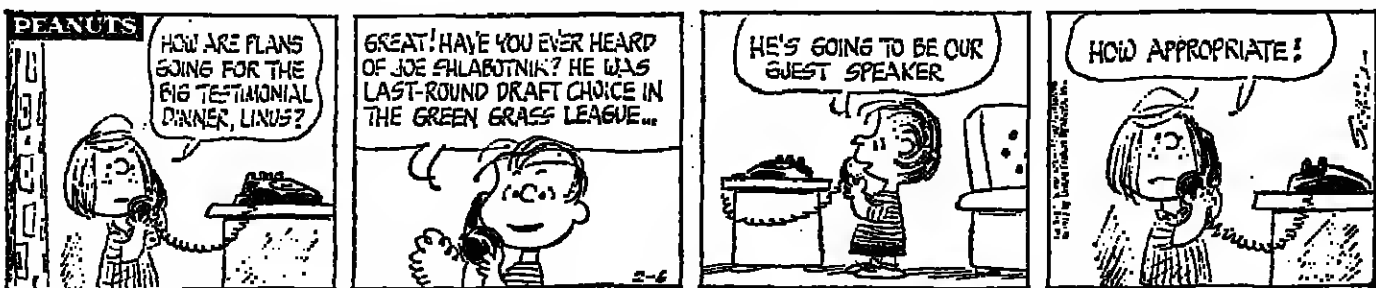
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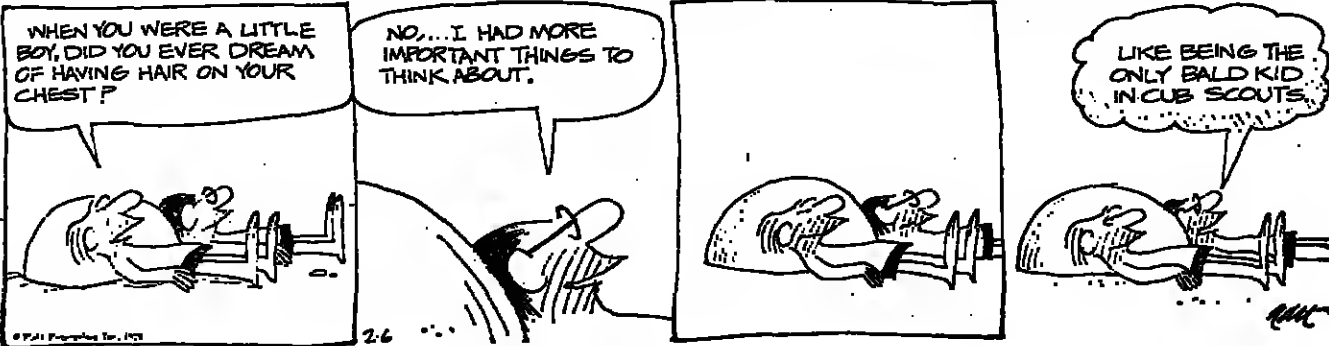
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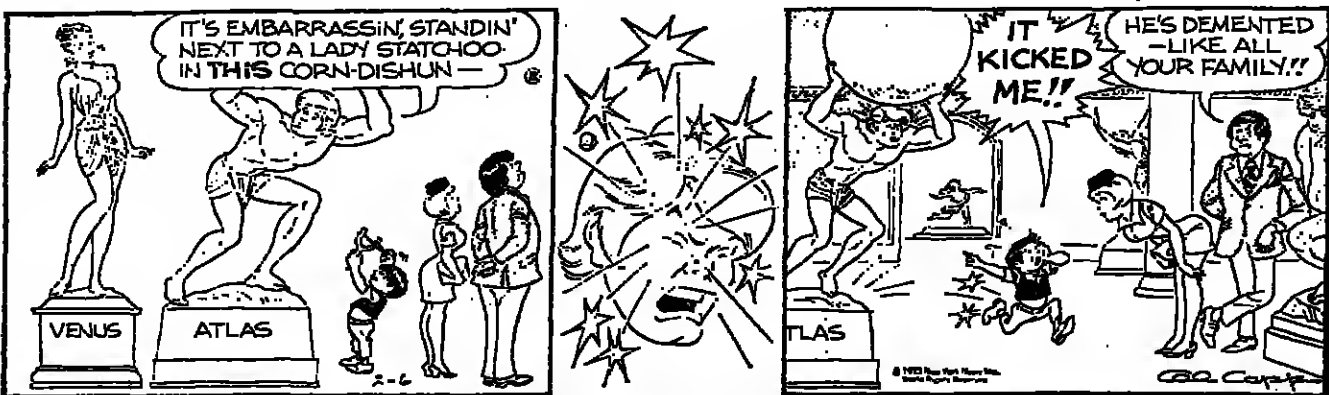
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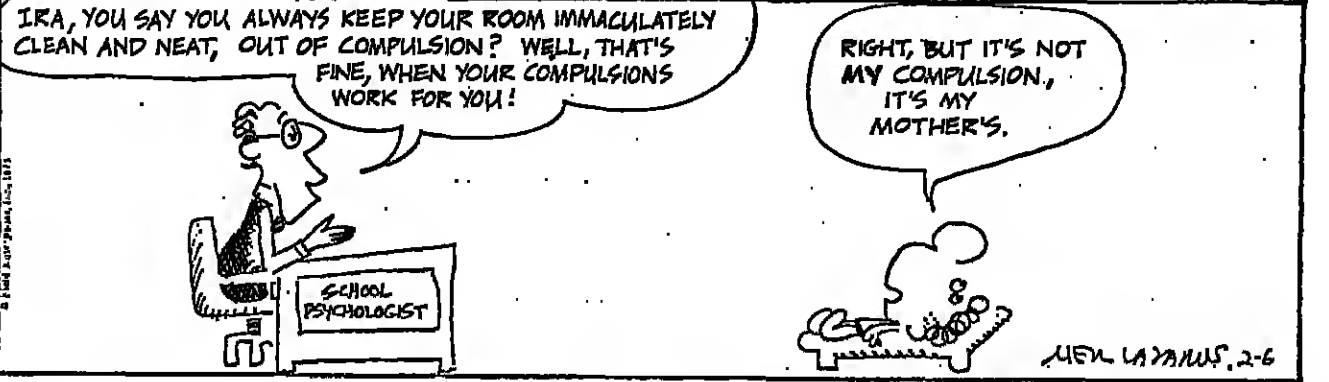
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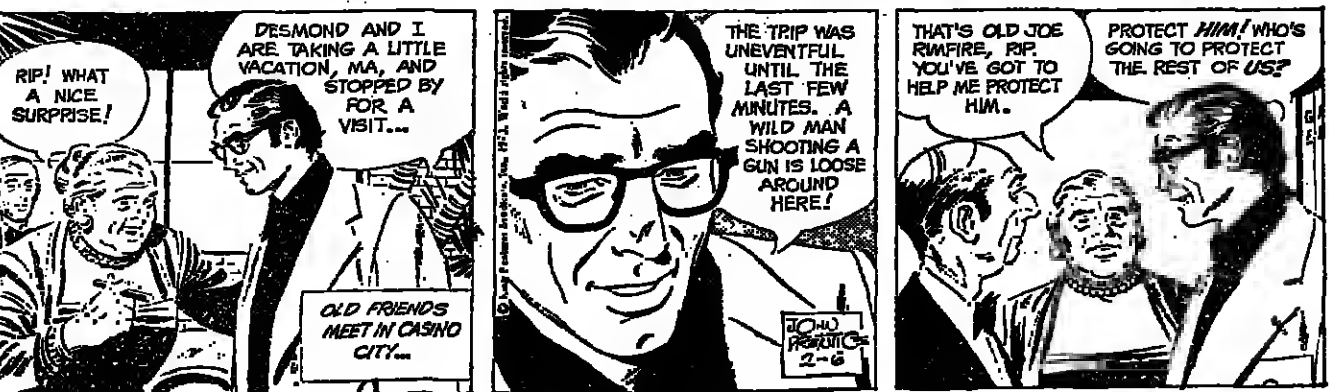
REN MORGAN MD



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

At the end of a long match in which the result is likely to be close, there is a strong temptation to press rather too hard in the bidding. On the diagramed deal, from a recent U.S. contest, both teams reached optimistic game contracts, but with very different results.

At one table, as shown, North-South failed to uncover the spade fit and settled in three no-trump. After the normal lead of the heart ace followed by the queen, South had a road to nine tricks if he had optimistically assumed that the defenders' heart suit was blocked.

After winning the second trick with the heart king, South entered dummy with a diamond spade. The jack was played and taken with the queen. If South had taken the trick, he would have East's spade ace, either by returning a small spade or by crossing to the diamond ace, then playing a spade, the defense would have been helpless. It would then have been easy to develop clubs without allowing East to gain the lead.

But South was not considering miracles of this order of magnitude, and at the fifth trick he led the club queen. This was covered by the king and ace, leaving East with an entry in each black suit. The defenders were therefore able to unblock their hearts and collect eight tricks, for down four.

In the replay, North-South climbed to four spades after North had opened one diamond and raised a response of one spade to two spades. South then bid two no-trump, and North jumped exuberantly to four spades.

Four spades is an unsound contract, although not as unsound as three no-trump, and even three spades would have been in considerable jeopardy.

Again a passive lead would have turned out best, but West hit on a club lead, destroying the defenders' trick in that suit. East's jack was taken by the queen, and dummy was entered with a diamond lead. A spade was played to the jack and queen, and South had a problem in reaching dummy for a second trump lead. He led the heart king, a card without long-term utility, and West took the ace and played a diamond. In the interest of safeguarding 10 tricks South put up the ace in dummy, and was surprised to find that he had dropped the queen and was making an overtrick.

NORTH (D)		EAST	
♠ 742	♠ A	♠ A	♠ A
♥ 103	♥ K	♥ K	♥ K
♦ A 103	♦ A	♦ A	♦ A
♣ A 972	♣ A	♣ A	♣ A
WEST		SOUTH	
♠ 1033	♠ KQ96	♠ KQ96	♠ KQ96
♥ A QJ	♥ K	♥ K	♥ K
♦ A 834	♦ A	♦ A	♦ A
♣ K 53	♣ A	♣ A	♣ A

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

North	East	South	West
1♠	3♥	3♦	3♥
Dbl.	Pass	N.T.	Pass
Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the heart ace.

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE - that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

DOPEE

YEHRM

SURLAD

RUIPFY

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

These people often change color.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Yesterday's Jumble: FEVER MILKY ENDURE DEACON

Answers: When a person's this, you wouldn't expect him to be a vegetarian - BEEFY

BOOKS

THE LONDON OF SHERLOCK HOLMES
By Michael Harrison. Drake Publishers, 232 pp. \$6.95.
IN THE FOOTSTEPS OF SHERLOCK HOLMES
By Michael Harrison. Drake Publishers, 232 pp. \$6.95.

Reviewed by Newgate Callendar

MICHAEL Harrison is one of those amiable British eccentrics without whom the world would be a duller place. He has written many books, but his main field of expertise is in Sherlock Holmes research, which he pursues with the kind of fixated passion that in other fields would have already found a cure for cancer or given us an overdrive that would surpass the speed of light.

"In the Footsteps of Sherlock Holmes" was written in 1958, revised in 1970 and is, I think, a minor classic, along with such books as Reginald Reynolds' "Cleanliness and Godliness" and Arthur Loeffer's "Men, Women and Pianos." It has not previously been issued in an American edition. "The London of Sherlock Holmes" is brand-new, and does contain some bits of information already in the companion volume, but there is more than enough new material to make it stand on its own.

"Footsteps" is a quaint compendium that pursues every move by Holmes. Did the famous detective have a case in Essex? Harrison visits that little town, graveyards and its present estate and how it differs, if any, from what it was when Holmes visited in 1894. He looks for Wisteria Lodge, follows clues in the Canon about its location, and comes up with a house that, if it is not actually Wisteria Lodge, should be. All this and much more in stately Victorian prose, and Victorian punctuation, for that matter.

The electric lift did not appear until the late 1880s; the self-leveling, motor-driven lift with which we are familiar not being introduced until 1892.

Scholarship in both books is scrupulous and staggeringly detailed. In many respects they are gazetteers of London in particular and England in general of the 1890-1914 period. Wonderful bits of information are present: the rent Holmes and Watson paid for their rooms in 221B Baker St.; the price of a dinner at Simpson's; the clientele of the Criterion Bar; the musical programs at St. James Hall (Holmes, as we know, was a fine violinist and an admirer of Sarasate and Neruda); the price of a bottle of Lafite 1868; the true identity of the Duke of Holderness; the kind of tobacco Holmes smoked; what the British thought about the Mormons in 1890.

These are wonderful reading books - and, after that, browsing books. Every page has a dollop of information that brings the reader up short. If one loves London (and who doesn't?) how also to know that there never was a bow window in Baker Street (you can be sure that Harrison has checked the records on every house); that in 1890 a telegram could be sent for a halfpenny a word and was immediately delivered; that a five-course lunch at the Globe,

CROSSWORD By Will W.

ACROSS

1 Puccini's Butterfly
7 Merry wild
13 One marked by a throwback
15 Redeye
16 Guatemala's leader
17 Baseball hits
18 Not height, sometimes
19 African chief
21 Far or Middle
22 Barnyard pests
25 Press
27 Pipe wrench, e.g.
28 Greek mountain
32 Cockney
33 Father of Jane
34 Rock with crystal ceator
35 Foot part
37 Search out
38 "It's"
39 Florida player
42 Falstaff, e.g.
43 Italian painter
44 Seaward
45 Western city
46 Oldtimers' game

DOWN

1 Entry in a Spanish atlas
2 Athenotop's god
3 Presidential hopefuls
4 Frankie
5 Four-minute man
6 N. Y. time
7 — Gras
8 Heavyweight name
9 Student of the
10 Soft drink
11 Chemical suffixes
12 Attention-getting sound
14 Hire

15 "Off in the night"
20 — effort
23 Dance unit
24 Athirst
25 Trojan War story
26 Musical form
29 Ability to come in out of the rain
30 "— a Grecian Urn"
31 Fracas
33 Prefix for trope or stat
36 Oasis in Uzbek
37 W. V. I marsh
38 Res
40 Space
41 Paper hankie
45 Do over, as a show
47 Bridge hid
48 Wilde
49 "Gunsmoke" man and other
50 Hebrew messu
51 Glass or cleft item
54 Don Juan's mother
55 Amex's counterpart
57 Shelter
59 Vietcong org.

Art Buchwald

High Cost of Bombing

WASHINGTON—It all goes well with the peace accords, it will just be a matter of time before the United States sends a team of damage experts to Hanoi to estimate what it will cost to rebuild North Vietnam. The price tag last year was \$4.5 billion, but this was before the carpet bombing of Hanoi and Haiphong at Christmas.

I can see the U.S. team of experts arriving at the Hanoi airport and being greeted by Ho Chi Minh, the North Vietnamese minister for reconstruction.

The minister says, "Welcome to our humble country. Forgive us for the condition of our airport which unfortunately was destroyed by your excellent and talented Air Force."

"We did all this?" one of the damage experts asks.

"Yes, but please do not apologize. We know the airport you will build us will more than make up for it. What we think we are doing is something on the order of Dulles near Washington, D.C. Our engineers estimate that with Communist labor, it should not cost more than \$40 million, give or take \$10 million, for what I believe you people refer to as 'overruns.'"

"Can't we talk about this later?" one of the U.S. damage experts asks. "We'd like to go to our hotel and get cleaned up."

"Of course," the minister replies, "forgive me for thoughtlessness. Please get in the trucks and we will take you there."

"Trucks?"

"Alas," the minister says, "our private automobiles were all destroyed in your protective reaction strikes of Dec. 15. But we have plans to build a new automobile factory to produce the four-door 'Tao Chi Minh' with a Wankel engine. We think we can undersell the Japanese in America by \$500 a car. Here, you can study the plans in your spare time."

The U.S. Damage Control team climbs on board the trucks.

"How far is it into town?" one of the Americans asks.

"Ordinarily, 20 minutes. But, unfortunately, the Bridge of

Peace and Conciliation Heart-break was hit by a 'smart bomb' from one of your B-52s and, therefore, it will take two hours, the minister says.

"I suppose you want us to pay for the bridge, too," a Damage Control expert says.

"We thought you might build us a tunnel instead. Something like the Lincoln or Holland Tunnel, which we understand work quite well."

"Was that the only bridge destroyed?"

"Oh, dear, I wish it was! According to your own Air Force estimates, you destroyed 3,457 bridges, all of which were listed as military targets."

"But you people don't have that many bridges in all of North Vietnam!"

"That's what we kept telling the U.S. Air Force. But they kept destroying them anyway."

The truck passed a building with only the walls standing.

"What was that?" one of the damage experts asks.

"That was the Anti-Imperialist Shirt and Textile Factory. Your intelligence people kept referring to it as an ammunition dump."

"What's that going to cost us?" one of the Americans asks.

"Well," says the minister, "we thought as long as we have to rebuild the factory, we'd go in for synthetic fibers. We believe that American help we could be producing Arrow-type shirts for the United States in less than three years. I think we put you down for \$80 million for a new plant."

"Damn," says one of the damage experts, "we haven't even gotten to the hotel yet and with the bridges they're up to \$2 billion."

Finally the truck pulls up in front of the ruins of a dilapidated building with boarded up windows and sides held up by scaffolding.

"Here we are, gentlemen," the minister says.

"This is the hotel?" one of the damage men asks incredulously.

"This is it," the minister says. "It was hit by a rocket on Christmas Day. As soon as we wash up in the river over there, we'd like to discuss with you our fantastic plans for a new super Kissing Hilton."

"That's all, gentlemen," the minister says.

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The Decline of the Fez

By William J. Coughlin

BEIRUT—The fez, that small, brimless cylindrical red hat which once was such a proud and controversial symbol of Arab manhood, has fallen from favor in the Middle East.

There once were hundreds of fez manufacturers in Beirut whose advertisements proclaimed, "Arab, uphold your tarboosh and you uphold your nationalism."

Now, 71-year-old Michel Jalh is the only fez maker left in Beirut. Nearly bankrupt, he is thinking of closing his shop.

"It is the long hair," he said, noting that when young Arab men took up Western ways they put down the fez.

In fact, it was historical controversy as much as Westernization that put an end to the popularity of the fez. The tarboosh was one of the first items banned in Turkey when Kemal Ataturk began the modernization of that nation in 1925.

The story is told that Ataturk once snatched the fez from the head of the Egyptian ambassador at a reception in Istanbul. He was forced to send back the fez and a letter of apology to Cairo after Egypt threatened to break off diplomatic relations.

Ataturk's ban on the fez came only after less authoritarian efforts to get rid of it had failed. Moslems considered their unique headgear as important as their daily prayers since it helped to distinguish them from the hated Christians.

According to biographers Irfan and Margaret Orga, Ataturk turned up at an open-air meeting in Kastamonu, Turkey, in the summer of 1925 in a Panama hat—said to be the first time a Turk had ever worn a hat, regarded throughout the country as a symbol of Christianity.

"This is a hat," he told the crowd. "It is light, cool, and it affords protection from the sun. Why should a hat be so obnoxious to us but a fez, a Greek symbol, a relic from Byzantium, be permissible?"

Egypt joined the anti-fez parade in 1952 when its fezz-wearing King Farouk was overthrown by the late Gen. Mohammed Naguib and the fez came to be regarded as a symbol of the corruption of the previous regime.

The final blow came during the Moroccan struggle for independence from France when even the Moroccans threw away their fezzes. The fez, until the late 19th century, was manufactured only in the Moroccan city of Fez, where it is known today as a tarboosh, as it is throughout much of the Middle East.

Only at Fez, an early capital of Morocco 125 miles east of

the present capital of Rabat, could the crimson dye for the fez be obtained. It came from the same berry used to dye Moroccan leather. But with the development of chemical dyes, Fez lost its monopoly.

Moroccan nationalists gave up the fez because it seemed to them that the French colonists regarded the fez as a symbol of Moslem inferiority.

The tarboosh has regained some of its popularity since Morocco achieved independence in 1956 and it is not an unusual sight today on the streets of Fez or Tangier.

Today's fez is made, at least by Beirut's only manufacturer, of red felt from Czechoslovakia, straw from Indonesia and ribbon from Italy, topped by a black silk or wool tassel. It costs the equivalent of \$4 to \$7.

The methods of making a fez have not changed much since he was a boy, according to Jalh. That was evident when his partner took a mouthful of water from a glass decanter and sprayed it in a fine mist on the ribbon he was preparing as a hat band. The partner wore a fez as he worked, but Jalh was bareheaded.

The tarboosh should be worn absolutely level on the head with its tassel hanging to the rear, according to Jalh.

"If you wear the tassel hanging down in front, it is a sign you are broke," he said. The tassel is considered a symbol of the look of hair by which Allah pulls a faithful Moslem into paradise.

The fez was introduced to the Ottoman empire in 1832 by Sultan Mahmud II in the hope that it would become an egalitarian symbol to replace the turban, which often was used to indicate a man's social and religious status.

Like the turban, the fez was brimless so that a man could touch his head to the floor or ground during prayer. As that time the Moslems regarded it as unseemly to uncover his head indoors, particularly in a mosque.

Lebanon's minister of defense still wears his fez in parliament and many Moslems go bareheaded rather than wear a hat, still regarded as a Christian invention.

Jalh's best customers, he says, are African Moslems. But with the Suez Canal closed, many of them make the pilgrimage to Mecca, directly by air, bypassing Beirut.

There are no young men studying fez making in Beirut, according to Jalh, whose father and grandfather both were fez manufacturers.

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PEOPLE: British Judges Lift Ban on Warhol Film

"Dull and dreary" was the verdict of three British appeals court judges yesterday on photographer David Bailey's Andy Warhol TV documentary. But the judges lifted the ban imposed Jan. 16 and the Independent Broadcasting Authority is thinking about rescheduling the program.

The complaint was brought by journalist Rose McWhirter, 47. Neither she nor the judges had seen the Bailey film at the time of the original ban. In reversing their earlier decision, the judges—who have since viewed the documentary—said that McWhirter would have to pay half the legal costs and damages as well, the amount to be fixed later. In addition, two of the three judges said McWhirter had no right to lodge his complaint.

Yesterday's decision elicited an immediate protest from Mrs. Mary Whitehouse, Britain's self-appointed guardian of public morals. "I think broadcasting will never be the same again," she said, offering to help McWhirter raise money to meet costs.

One of the judges, Lord Denning, said the Warhol film "shows the pervers and homosexuals who surround Mr. Warhol and whom he pictures in his works. Taken as a whole, it (the film) is not offensive."

The royal romance: Lt. Mark Phillips was back in England last weekend to say goodbye to Princess Anne before she leaves for a tour of South Africa. They went horseback riding. Phillips returned to his regiment in West Germany on Sunday.

Sen. George McGovern, President Nixon's son-in-law Edward Finch Cox and radical lawyer William Kunstler all turned up on the best-dressed men list issued Sunday by the Fashion Foundation of America. Among the others on the list, heavyweight boxing champ George Foreman and film star Burt Reynolds, who once posed in the buff for a women's magazine. The foundation noted that dress is "a style trend for the movies."

Police in Messina, Italy, had no trouble finding six suspects to a burglary committed early Sunday at a warehouse in the southern Italian town of Racufa. When their car was stopped on the road to Messina, the six were found with the loot on them. Rather, all seven of them: \$818 pounds of the (value \$12,000).

The wonderful word of warbling: Hochberg's in Washington, D.C., newspaper fers "our now-famous fake walnut shelves." We brings to mind an American commercial "instant tea with a real bag flavor."

—SAMUEL JUSTICE

Police in Italy Crack Down on Wine Fakers

ROME, Feb. 5 (AP)—Five investigators today cracked down on wine fakers. Five persons were arrested. Castelvetrano, Sicily, and other wine-producing areas. The national police seized 450,000 liters of wine they contained chemical substances.

In Faenza, northern Italy, arrested 12 persons for adulterating wine. Police said the group ready had bottled and sold million liters of such wine for the arrests.

Meanwhile, in Rome, police the number of those arrested wine faking in the Rome area month at 62.

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